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Serial Nos. 6, 14

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GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. TWO

Part B for Jeloys

SUBJECT.

Memorandum sent by the Silk Association
& protection to silk Industry in India

WD 03607—GPB—22,500—2-8-35

MYSORE SILK ASSOCIATION

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No. 270
Encl: 1

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
GOVT. SILK FARM
CHANNAPATNA

Date 30th Dec' 1932.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
3945

2489

Dear Sir,

I am desired to submit herewith copy of a Memorandum re' the protection to be afforded to Silk Industry in India sent by the Mysore Silk Association to the Tariff Board for favour of information.

Yours faithfully,

K. Shamanna

The Secretary,
to the Government of His Highness
The Maharaja of Mysore,
Development Department,
Bangalore.

Submit for perusal
Mr
3.1.33

4263
31.1.33

2nd Member
Dewan

Mr
4.1.33

Mr
5/1/33

Mr
5/1/33

MYSORE SILK ASSOCIATION.

Memorandum.

Sericulture in Mysore is of great economic importance, affording subsidiary occupation to a good portion of the agriculturists particularly in the maidan parts of the State where it is chiefly practised. It has been in existence for over a century and a half, and has with-stood several vicissitudes in its history.

2. The several stages of the industry may be classified under the heads of (1) mulberry cultivation (2) Silk-worm rearing (3) Reeling (4) Re-reeling, twisting and throwing and Weaving. It is estimated that the industry affects the well being of ~~the~~ one fifth of the population of the area where it is practised and if to these be added those engaged in weaving, the number of persons dependant on the industry will be much larger. It used to bring in an income of over a crore and a quarter of rupees in normal times to those who practised this industry. These facts indicate the importance of the industry to the people of the State.

3. Sericulture is of great value not merely to Mysore but it is also an all-India asset. Of the total annual consumption of raw silk in India estimated about 4 million lbs, nearly one half is produced in India itself. Mysore heads the list of silk producing Provinces and States in India with an output of over a million lbs a year, or in other words, Mysore is responsible for producing a half of the total output in India. This important Indian industry is seriously threatened with extinction on account of the tremendous increase in the import of foreign silk (chiefly Chinese and to some extent Japanese)

at a price with which the local Indian product finds it impossible to compete.

4. The annexed statement (marked A) gives the quantity and value of the raw silk annually imported into India from China, Japan and other foreign countries from the year 1923-24. It will be seen from the statement that the total import of foreign raw silk which amounted in 1923-24 to 1,365,000 lbs (of which 1,102,000 lbs was contributed by China alone) steadily increased in subsequent years and mounted up to 2,175,000 lbs in 1929-30 of which China's contribution amounted to 1,964,000 lbs. In the year 1931-32, there was slight contraction in imports chiefly due to disturbances in China which affected the exports from Shanghai. But since the resumption of normal activities in China the rate of increase has been considerably accelerated with the result that for the first seven months alone of the current year 1932-33, the imports have exceeded 2,144,000 lbs, which is very much more than the entire annual import in many of the previous years. The imports of raw silk from Japan which were about 17,000 lbs in 1930-31 increased to about 33,000 lbs in 1931-32, and during the first seven months of the current year the imports have exceeded a lakh of lbs. This situation is full of menace for India, as Japan which occupies the first position among the silk producing countries of the world has certain decided advantages in the manufacture of low grade silks, especially Duppions which are merely bye-products, and which could be sold at comparatively cheap rates.

5. The large increase in the quantity of imports has been accompanied by a heavy fall in the prices of the imported silks with disastrous results for the local products. Both China and Japan are now in a very favourable position with regard to their exports to India, as the

(Contd)

as the exchange is very favourable to them. In the Bangalore market Chinese silk, the bulk of which consists of Canton steam filatures, is being sold at prices far below those obtaining for Mysore silks of similar quality. The annexed statement marked B shows the comparative prices of Chinese (Canton) and the Mysore silks for the six years from 1927-28. It will be seen therefrom that the price of Canton silk which stood at Rs.10-6-0 per lb in the year 1927 (December) has now gone down to about Rs.5-2-0 i.e., by morethan 50%. From careful calculations made with the help of persons engaged in sericultural industry, it is ascertained that the actual cost of production (without allowing any margin for profits) of the Mysore silk known as Sidlaghatta and Kempanahalli silk comes to about Rs.6/- to Rs.6-4-0 per lb whereas China silk of about the same quality sells at about Rs.5-12-0 per lb after paying an import duty of 25% and also commission, insurance etc., charges of 5%. In the case of superior grades of silk such as the domestic basin silks and filature silks, the disparity is even greater, as the costs of production of the above silks in Mysore are about Rs.7-12-0 and Rs.9/- per lb respectively, whereas the prices of similar silks from Canton and other places are as low as Rs.6-4-0 to Rs.6-8-0 per lb inclusive of duty, which gives about Rs.4-14-0 per lb at the port of entry without the duty.

6. To what extent the production of Mysore silk has been affected by this ruinous competition with the foreign (particularly Chinese) silk will be evident from the fact that the State which amounted to 7,46,692 lbs in the year 1926-27 has been steadily going down year after year. During the last three years alone it has fallen from 6,19,650 lbs in 1928-29 to 3,83,000 lbs in 1931-32. The result of this great fall in production is noticeable at every stage of the industry. The total area under mulberry which was 53,483 acres in the year 1926-27 has now shrunk to 36,511 acres. Even this does not represent the extent of the actual fall in the cul-

Quantity of Raw Silk imported from

(Contd).

cultivation for many of the mulberry lands shown as such in the agricultural return have, owing to the depression of the industry, been so much neglected, if not abandoned, as to greatly reduce their productivity. Enquiries made among the villages where the industry was being practised for generations show that nearly 50% of the people who were engaged in silk worm rearing, reeling etc. have been thrown out of employment owing to their inability to stand the strain of competition. The situation, bad as it is, will get much worse if effective measures are not taken to meet it. Once this industry which has been built up during the course of generations is allowed to decay, it may become impossible to revive it or to replace it by another which possesses equal facilities and advantages to those engaged in it.

7. In view of all the facts and circumstances mentioned, it is hoped that it will be readily conceded that the silk industry in India is in need of immediate and effective protection. Judging from the costs of production in the Mysore State, the Silk Association is of opinion that a duty of 100% on imported foreign silk is quite necessary under present conditions to afford adequate protection to the silk industry to save it from extinction.

8. As already observed in para three above, India now produces about 50% of the total quantity of raw silk consumed in the country; and of this Mysore contributes nearly a half. Mysore is admirably fitted for sericulture and has great natural advantages for the expansion of the industry. The Government of Mysore have long recognized the potentialities of the industry in the State, and have adopted a steady and considered policy for improving and developing it. It is needless to enumerate here the directions in which the State has been organizing the industry, or to refer to the striking manner in which the industry has responded to these efforts in the past. With

(Contd).

With the help and encouragement offered by the State, it should be possible, in the course of a very few years, to effect great economy and improvement in the production of silk and place it in a position to successfully withstand competition, if the severe handicap to which the industry is now subjected be removed for a time. But if, on the contrary, the industry continues to be exposed to the full blast of foreign competition, it will certainly be killed ere long without any chance of revival.

9. The question of the protection of raw silk has so far been dealt with. Closely connected with this is the question of the rate of duty on silk manufactures such as silk yarn, spun silk and silk fabrics. Any increase of duty on raw silk without a corresponding increase on manufactured goods would obviously not be of any avail, as the raw silk now coming into India will then be manufactured abroad and imported as finished goods, thereby not only destroying all markets in India for raw silk produced in the country but also depriving the silk weavers in this country of their occupation. Hence, if the proposed increase of duty on the imported raw silk is to be effective, it is necessary that the duty on silk fabrics imported into India - particularly fabrics of the kind which are or can be made in India - should also be correspondingly increased. A duty of 125% on such goods is considered by the Mysore Silk Association as being quite suitable and proper on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case. The duty may be assessed either on the basis of invoice or it may be specific duty depending upon the quantity. The incidence of the proposed duties will almost entirely fall on the richer and the upper middle classes and will therefore not entail any great hardship on the consumer.

(Contd).

10. It is earnestly required that the relief sought for may be granted as early as possible as this sorely - tried industry has not got sufficient stamina to s t a n d the present depression much longer.

(Sd) K. R. Srinivasiengar.
HON: PRESIDENT.

" C o p y "

CSS-6.

HONORARY SECRETARY.

Statement (A) showing Imports of Raw Silk into India from Foreign Countries f r o m 1 9 2 3 - 2 4 t o 1 9 3 2 - 3 3.

	1923-24.		(1924-25)		1925-26.		1926-27.	
	Qty.(lbs)	Value (Rs)	Qty.(lbs)	Value (Rs)	Qty.(lbs)	Value (Rs)	Qty.(lbs)	Value (Rs)
Hongkong	173,881	1,222,444	234,154	1,860,528	83,620	465,668	73,585	482,264
Italy	-	-	750	13,030	2,193	13,351	-	-
Siam	36,610	276,176	152,163	1,249,612	41,597	205,122	12,838	65,134
China	1,102,070	9,587,100	939,518	8,090,977	1,168,759	8,580,596	1,664,800	10,527,300
Japan	38,856	683,597	74,628	609,277	14,874	125,358	19,660	128,259
Other countries	13,787	137,722	12,374	76,798	14,291	43,732	12,387	167,978
Total:-	1,365,204	11,907,039	1,413,587	11,900,222	1,325,364	9,433,827	1,783,260	11,370,935

Imports of Raw Silk (Continued)

	1927-28.		1928-29		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Qty.(lbs)	Value (Rs)	Qty.(lbs)	Value (Rs)	Qty.(lbs)	Value (Rs)	Qty.(lbs)	Value (Rs)
Hongkong	293,631	1,724,562	161,811	879,964	137,152	724,411	298,285	1,215,255
Italy	11,035	41,707	118,499	488,440	29,840	113,816	-	-
Siam	10,921	54,268	7,111	38,513	6,224	32,452	286	1,716
China	1,976,546	12,378,326	1,711,413	10,199,981	1,964,372	11,282,067	1,623,939	7,535,167
Japan	62,664	324,205	126,171	712,687	37,613	159,623	17,009	64,711
Other countries	1,428	9,343	6,015	37,440	38	194	-	16
T o t a l:-	2,356,225	14,532,411	2,131,020	12,357,025	2,175,239	12,312,563	1,939,519	8,816,865

Imports of Raw Silk (Continued)

	1931-32		1932-33 (7 Months Only.)	
	Qty.(lbs)	Value (Rs)	Qty. (lbs)	Value Rs.
Hongkong	1,528,897	6,066,724	1,993,305	7,777,213
Japan	~~108,521~~	~~295,952~~		
	33,759	158,943	103,571	295,952
Other countries	229	1,800	47,677	121,776
Total:-	1,562,985	6,227,467	2,144,553	8,194,941

China including Hongkong.

K. Mamin

Statement (B) showing the prides of Mysore and Canton silk in Bangalore Market.

Year.	Mysore Silk rate per lb. Rs. A. P.	(Year)	Canton silk rate per lb. Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
1926 - 27.	9 8 0	1927	10 5 0	
1927 - 28.	9 0 0	1928	7 4 0) to 10 5 0)	
1928 - 29.	8 0 0	1929	10 5 0) to 10 6 0)	
1929 - 30.	7 14 0	1930	5 14 0) to 9 0 0)	in the beginning of the year only.
1930 - 31.	6 0 0	1931	6 0 0) to 8 4 0)	
1931 - 32.	5 10 0	1932 (Dec)	5 2 0	
1932 - 33 (Till the end of December 32.)	5 4 0) to 5 10 0)	-	-	

K. Shamanna

Honorary Secretary,
Mysore Silk Association.

CSS-6.

Replies to questionnaire issued by the Indian Tariff Board in regard to Silk Industry in India.

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Question No.1: The Silk industry of Mysore has been in existence for over a century and is practised in the Districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Kolar in about 2,500 villages out of 19,000 villages in the State. Sericulture is the largest and most important cottage industry in the State, and fits in admirably with agriculture which is the main occupation. It is practised by small agriculturists as a subsidiary occupation, and affords profitable and steady employment throughout the year for women and children at home and gives occupation to the raiyats during agricultural off seasons. A well established mulberry garden withstands drought better than field crops, and in bad years, rearing silk worms has often saved entire taluks from acute general distress consequent on insufficient rainfall. This industry undoubtedly gives economic stamina to the population practising it. The returns from the silk industry are absolutely necessary for the subsistence of a large portion of the population in the State. Cultivation of mulberry, rearing of silk worms, reeling of silk, marketing of silk and weaving of silk give occupation to a large number of families. In addition to the people directly engaged in the industry, a large number of families find employment in such subsidiary operations connected with sericulture as plucking leaves, digging, weeding, pruning and manufacture of appliances in sericultural villages. It is difficult to make an accurate estimate of the number of families indirectly benefited by this industry, but it may be safely said that in sericultural villages, there is hardly any family which does not contribute to the industry at one stage or another and the result is that sericultural villages are ordinarily more prosperous

and show more of alertness and life than others. Taking into consideration the total area under mulberry, the exports of raw silk from the State and the number of handlooms devoted to the weaving of silk fabrics, it may be roughly estimated that the silk industry in its several branches gives occupation to about two lakhs of families in the State under normal conditions.

There are about 37,000 acres under mulberry now. A family on an average has ½ to ¾ of an acre of mulberry. This gives about 60,000 families employed now in silk worm rearing. There are 4,000 charkas in the State, on the average, two charkas giving employment to 5 families directly, or the number employed in reeling comes to about 11,000 families inclusive of proprietors etc. Number of families indirectly affected is about 60,000 (digging of gardens, picking of leaves, manufacture of appliances etc). Weaving and its connected operations give occupation to 20,000 families. The number of families directly and indirectly benefited is estimated to be about a lakh and a half at present.

Question No.2:- The Sericultural Industry properly so called comprises all operations from the cultivation of mulberry to the marketing of raw silk. These operations may be grouped as follows:-

1. Mulberry growing and silkworm rearing.
2. Silk reeling.
3 Trade.

The rearing of worms is carried on side by side with the cultivation of mulberry. The rearer, as a rule, grows his own mulberry, and it is rarely that mulberry is grown for sale, though occasionally surplus leaves or surplus worms are sold to neighbours who require them

Generally mulberry is raised over small plots of land ranging from half or three fourths of an acre to ten acres. It is grown both as a dry crop and as an irrigated crop. The principal capital investment required in sericulture is the mulberry garden; the rearer's other capital requirements are few. His house is his place of work and his wife and children furnish the labour required. This is what makes sericulture a perfect home industry. It may sometimes happen that he requires some money and this he usually borrows for short terms from the reeler who is the prospective purchaser of cocoons. It is however, rarely that the money is required for sericulture. It is more often wanted for other purposes social or agricultural, and the agriculturist is frequently in need of cash between harvest and harvest and sericulture only gives him credit-worthiness. The Sericultural Co-Operative Societies have also begun to assist him to some extent. As soon as the cocoons are ready, the rearer sells the same to the dealer in cocoons and receives the amount due to him less the advances, if any, received from the dealer. In normal times, when the trade is brisk, he usually gets ready money against the delivery of the cocoons. When trade is dull, it is sometimes necessary for him to allow time to the reeler to reel the cocoons and sell the silk.

The reeling establishments are located all over the silk track. The smallest unit is a filature consisting of one basin and one reel, and a large number of establishments are of this size; but there are also a fair number of larger establishments consisting of anything from 5 to 30 reels. The reeler sometimes makes his own arrangements with the rearer of worms for the supply of green cocoons but the usual practice is to

purchase through a middleman or broker who receives a commission of about two annas per 12 lbs. and the reeler has also to bear the cost of transportation of the cocoons to his place. This varies, according to the distance to be covered, from one anna to two annas per 12 lbs. The silk reeled off the cocoons is converted into hanks and disposed of to the merchants either locally or in distant centres of trade. The reeler generally gets advances from the merchants dealing in raw silk and on those advances, he pays interest ranging from 10 to 12 percent. He has to give a commission of one and a half annas per pound. When the trade is brisk or if the merchants have already booked forward orders, the reeler gets cash against the delivery of raw silk. When the demand is slack, or if the merchant has not got any orders on hand the reeler will have to wait till the raw silk deposited by him with the merchant has been sold. When it is finally sold, the amount realised less the advance and interest accruing on it is adjusted to his account.

The owner of the silk MOTI is partly a merchant and partly a broker. The capital invested by him is family capital supplemented with capital borrowed from a private banker or a Joint Stock Bank. The merchant gets raw silk from the reelers in the interior. He makes advances to the reelers and charges them interest on such advances ranging from 10 to 12 percent. He gets a commission of one and a half annas per pound from the reelers and an equal amount from his customers in different places. He sends out silk in bales of 70 lbs. on an average. Time given to the buyer depends upon his financial standing.

Generally, the merchant insists upon an early payment. Interest is charged in some cases, the rate varying from eight to twelve percent.

Question No.3:- The maximum attainable under the present organisation is 156 lakhs of lbs. of raw cocoons and about 12 lakhs of pounds of charka silk during 1931-32.

Year	Actual production and values.			
	Quantity of co-coccons in lakhs of lbs.	Value of cocoons in lakhs of Rs.	Value of silk in lakhs of Rs.	Value of silk in lakhs of rupees.
1926-27	150.00	85.00	11.50	1,10.20
1927-28	130.00	75.00	10.00	90.00
1928-29	120.00	62.00	9.20	73.60
1929-30	114.40	55.00	8.80	69.30
1930-31	111.80	35.00	8.00	51.60
1931-32	96.20	30.00	7.40	41.62

Year	Estimated maximum production		Remarks
	Quantity of cocoons in lakhs of lbs.	Quantity of silk in lakhs of lbs.	
1926-27	230.00	17.75	
1927-28	222.00	17.00	
1928-29	208.00	16.50	
1929-30	193.00	15.00	
1930-31	178.00	13.70	
1931-32	156.00	12.00	

The estimated maximum production is calculated taking into consideration that the rainfall was normal, all the crops harvested successful and market fair and steady. The variations between the estimated maximum production and the actuals are attributable to failture of, or untimely rains, unsuccessful harvests of cocoon crops due to inadequate or bad supply of seed, market for silk not being steady, or to competition of foreign silks.

uestion No.4: The silk worm rearers in Mysore generally rear the Mysore race of worms. At the outset, we wish to point out that there is a difference between the total silk content and the reelable silk content. The total silk content consists of the entire shell of the cocoons after the pupa is removed. Out of this shell the floss on the top and the membrane in the interior though silk in composition is unreelable and constitutes the reeling waste of commerce. The reelable portion consists of a continuous filament varying in length from 300 to 750 yards according to race and quality. There are also seasonal variations. The average length of filament on Mysore cocoons is about 550 yards. What follows should be read in the light of above explanation. The silk content of the Mysore cocoons is about 12.3 percent. Of late hybrids between pure Mysore and Chinese and Japanese races of worms supplied by the Department of Sericulture are being reared by the raiyats. The silk content of cross breed cocoons varies between 13.1 and 14.6 percent. Pure Japanese and Chinese races are reared by the Department of Sericulture in Government Silk Farms for preparing hybrid layings. The following statement gives detailed information regarding the silk content of the various races reared in the Government Farms in Mysore.

Statement regarding the total rearing period and the silk content of silkworms reared in Government Silk Farms.

No.	Race	Total rearing period.	Percentage of silk content.
1.	Pure Mysore	33 days	12.3
2	Chinese univoltines	29½	14.3
3	Chinese bivoltines	30	13.1
4	Japanese univoltines	30	14.6
5	Japanese bivoltines	30	14.2
6	Fixed races (Mysore) Cross breeds	30	13.3
7	Mysore x Chinese Univoltines.F1.	26	13.2

8	Mysore x	Chinese Bivoltines.Fl.	26	13.7
9	Mysore x	Japanese Univoltines Fl.	26	14.06
10	"	Bivoltines.Fl	26	14.6

No filatures in Mysore closed down for want of an adequate supply of cocoons. Work in the filature in Mysore as well as in country charkas has had to be suspended for some time during each of the last few years due to want of demand for Mysore silk and due to fall in prices consequent on the large imports of cheap foreign silks.

Question No.5:- Mysore has a distinct race of silk worms. These worms are multivoltine, feed on mulberry leaf and produce greenish cocoons, which yield a beautiful lustrous silk of excellent quality. The silkworm reared in Mysore is indigenous to Mysore. Of late, hybrids between pure Mysore and pure Japanese or Chinese races are also being reared by the sericulturist but these form at present a very small part of the total seed supply. The cocoons ~~xxx~~ produced by these hybrids are used for reeling only. The pure Chinese and Japanese races used for the preparation of hybrid layings are univoltines and bivoltines. These races are bred pure by the Sericultural Department for seed purposes and no deterioration has been noticed in the stock after several years of continuous rearing, but small quantities of fresh seed are also imported from time to time for re-inforcing and replenishing the stock

The raiyat or the rearer purchases seed cocoons or disease free layings. It takes about ten days for the eggs to hatch and during this period, they are kept at the ordinary temperature of the rearing house, care being taken to protect them from the attacks of

of lizards, ants, etc. The young worms, so soon as they hatch out, are fed with tender mulberry leaves cut into very fine pieces. During the first ten days, they are fed once in two hours and require very careful attention. By the end of this period, they will have grown sufficiently to be fed with slightly more mature leaves cut to a larger size. In about thirty days from the date of hatching, the mysore wormwill be ready to spin its cocoons. No feeding is necessary at this stage. The ripe worms are mounted on 'CHANDRIKES' or spinning trays where each worm builds a cocoon around itself. Three days later, the cocoons are removed from the chandrikes and are ready for sale. The hybrid worm forms the cocoon in about 26 days after hatching.

During the larval stage, the worm casts off its skin, four times, growing bigger and bigger after each moult. As worms grow bigger, they require larger space and over-crowding has to be avoided. Bamboo trays are used for rearing the worms and the trays are kept one above the other on stands. It is very necessary that the rearing room should have sufficient light and ventilation. The worms should be protected against the attacks of ants, lizards, rats etc. During the rearing, worms develop so rapidly that young worms which occupy one tray will occupy 20 trays when they grow to maturity. After the fourth moult the worms eat for ten days and during this period, they consume five times the quantity of leaf consumed during the preceeding 20 days. Entire leaves may be fed to the worms after the fourth moult.

Question No.6:- The rearing houses constructed by the Department of Sericulture in their silk farms are 'PUCCA' buildings with arrangements for suitable ventilation.

These cost about Rs.3,000/- each. These rearing houses are of substantial construction to admit of very thorough disinfection, because all seed operations originate from them. Raiyat's rearing houses would cost only a tenth as much. The sericulturists do not construct separate rearing houses. The silk worms are reared in a portion of the dwelling house. The following appliances are necessary for rearing silk worms.

1. Stands
2 Trays
3 Chandrikes
4 Bamboo Baskets
5 Chopping Knives & Boards
6 Gunny Bags or Hessian Cloth,
7 Lantern,
8 Rat Trap,
9 Earthen or iron ~~pots~~ pots for keeping stands.

The stands are made of jungle wood supports, with bamboo cross bars, each stand holding 10 to 12 trays of silk worms. The trays and chandrikes are entirely made of bamboo. All these appliances are available locally. The raiyat generally does not have the full complement of chandrikes necessary for his use. In addition to his own, he hires a few from his neighbours paying a rental of 1 to 2 annas per day per chandrike, the rate depending upon demand.

The cost of equipment for rearing two ounces of seed at a time varies from Rs.45/- to Rs.60/- according to localities.

Stands last between		5 to 8 years
Trays	-do-	2 to 3 "
Chandrikes	-do-	3 to 5 "
Knives	-do-	1 to 2 "
Chopping Boards		1 to 2 "

Baskets and gunny bags or other cloth need renewal once in six months. The charges on appliances for rearing silk worms from an ounce of seed vary from Rs.1/- to Rs.2/- according to locality and other conditions.

'earin ; houses of silkworm rearers can be improved as under:-

1. Providin better ventilation and more light
2. ffecting changes to provide for disinfection.
3 Improving the flooring to prevent dust.
4 Increasing the inter spaces in the stands to admit of sufficient ventilation and light.
5 educing the size of trays in some localities to admit of easy handling.
6 Improving the chandrikes by having the spirals closer, and equi-distant to minimise quantity of floss during spinning of cocoons.
7 Making knives thinner and broader and increasing the size of chopping board. ~~Increase in the size of the chopping board.~~

uestion o.6 'b': tatement showing the results of rearing silkworms of different races in Government Silk Farms:-

No.	Race	Total Rearing period	No. of days in the 5th stage	Yield of cocoons per ½ oz. of seed.	Number of cocoons per lb.	Length of filament in revolutions in eprouvette	Percentage of silk content.
		days	days				
1	ure ysore	33	8-3 hrs.	56 lbs.	600	350	12.3
2	Chinese Univoltines	29½	5-12 hrs.	80	490	460	14.3
3	Chinese Bivoltines	30	7 days	92	485	512	13.1
4	Japanese Univoltines	30	5	75	470	525	14.6
5	Japanese Bivoltines	30	5	88	500	500	14.2
6	Mixed races (ysore)-Cross breeds.	30	5½	81	515	450	13.3
7	ysore x Chinese Univoltines. F1	26	5	70	475	540	13.2
8	" Bivoltines. F1	26	5	70	475	525	13.7
9	ysore x Japanese Univoltines F1	26	4½	72	480	495	14.06
10	Bivoltines F1	26	5	70	480	600	15.6

Question No.7:- The methods of rearing in foreign countries and here do not vary in essentials. In some countries a few variations occur from the standard method of rearing. In Japan for the spring crop after the third and fourth moults, worms are fed on branches in continuous single beds in open large rearing rooms or pendals with a veiw to minimise extra labour charges on picking of leaves. This method is possible only in countries where 1 or 2 crops only are reared during the year, and where labour charges are usually high. All the sericulturists in Japan adopt scientific methods of rearing as 95% of them are literate and can follow the instructions issued by the Pericultural Institutions. In China, the methods of rearing are similar to those of ours. Generally, it may be mentioned, that our method of rearing is superior to that of South China in as much as attention is paid to suitable supply of seed, spacing of worms, feeding of worms and hygienic principles.

Question No.8:- The silk worm generally reared by sericulturists is indigenous to Mysore. Of late, hybrids between Pure Mysore and Pure Japanese or Chinese races are also being reared by the sericulturists. The Pure Chinese and Japanese races are reared by the Sericultural Department for seed purposes and small quantities of fresh seed of these races are imported from time to time for re-inforcing and replenishing the stock.

The production of seed is organised separately from the production of reeling cocoons. The organisations for supply of seed may be classified as follows:-

1. Seed Campaign. 2. Chawki Rearing
3. Government Grainages. 4. Aided Grainages &
5. Sericultural Co-Operative Societies.

eed Campaign:- This is an important part of the work of the department and which has organised a system, the salient features of which are:-

1. upply of disease free layin s (Cellular) to selected rearers in seed areas,
2. Careful supervision and control of the rearing operations,
3. Selection of the best cocoons for further propagation,
4. Distribution of the seed cocoons to the rearing areas.

This system ensures progressive improvement by selection and exercise of effective control about the quality of seed available to industry. For a more detailed description kind attention is invited to the printed Note on the 'Development of Sericulture in Mysore', of which copy is attached for facility of reference.

hawki Rearing:- In some parts of the State there is a class of silkworm rearers which specialises in procuring seed cocoons or disease free layings and rearing young worms till the end of first moult. The chawki worms are sold to the sericulturists who rear the worms for producing reeling cocoons. There are obvious advantages in this system as the 'Chawki' rearer pays special attention to young worms when great care is necessary to avoid losses in the further processes of rearing. The trained staff of the department is in intimate touch with these people and guides them in their work. For other particulars of the organisation please see the printed Note on the 'Development of Sericulture in Mysore'.

The cost of production of one ounce of disease free layings in Government Grainages is noted below:-

noted below:-

Year.	Cost of production per ounce of [illegible]	Sale price of one Oz. of Layings	Sale price of cross breed layings per ounce.
1926-26	Rs.3 0 6	Rs.1 6 4	Rs.1 6 4
1926-27	2 15 7	1 6 4	1 6 4
1927-28	2 15 6	1 6 4	1 6 4
1928-29	2 13 6	1 6 4	1 7
1929-30	2 9 1	1 6 4	1 7
1930-31	2 3 7	1 6 4	1 7
1931-32	2 1 3	1 6 4	1 7

N.B:- From 1932 the sale price of Pyore and Cross breed Layings is reduced to Rs.1-0-3 and Rs.1-12-0 per ounce respectively.

The cost of production of one ounce of seed in aided Grainages is noted below:-

Year	Cost of production of 1 oz. of Pyore Layings.	Sale Price.
1928-29	Rs. 1 8 9	Rs. 1 6 4
1929-30	1 7 3	1 6 4
1930-31	1 3 4	Rs.1-0-3 to Rs.1-6-4
1931-32	1 0 9	1 0 9

N.B:- The aided Grainages receive a subvention from Government of Rs.6/- per thousand disease free layings.

Location No.3:- The Pyore race of worms are multivoltine. The Japanese and Chinese races reared in the farms are univoltines and bivoltines. Five to six crops of multivoltines are reared in a year. By adopting artificial hatching methods of eggs five to six crops of univoltine and bivoltine races also are reared in the Government Silk farms.

An ounce of Pyore silkworm seed gives about 42 to 45 thousand worms per acre of rainfed garden per year. The quantity of seed required is about 7½ ounces and per acre of irrigated garden, the quantity varies between

12 to.15 ounces per year.

The total quantity of seed required during 1931-32 was 3,10,000 ounces for the State.

Question No.10:- The silkworms in hygiene are fed on mulberry leaves. The rearer grows his own mulberry on his own land and it is rarely that it is grown for sale, though occasionally surplus leaves or surplus worms are sold to neighbours who require them. Mulberry is generally propagated by means of cuttings and grown in the form of bushes. The initial expenditure for planting a new mulberry garden is from Rs.75/- to Rs.100/-. Mulberry is grown both on dry land and on irrigated land. In the case of dry cultivation, the plant depends upon rainfall for water supply. Irrigated gardens get their water supply either from tanks, shallow wells along river banks or deep wells. The plants are pruned once a year. The cultural operations comprise digging, manuring, weeding etc. and have to be attended to at fixed intervals. Generally, gardens are given a digging after harvesting a crop of leaves. Manure is applied either once or twice a year. Farm yard manure, silkworm litter and artificial manures such as ammonium sulphate and groundnut oil cakes are used.

The first crop of leaves after pruning is plentiful and the leaves are of good quality and size. These leaves would be ready for harvesting in about two to two and half months after pruning. As the worms take one month from start to finish, the leaves would be completely harvested in three to three and half months after pruning. The next crop of leaves will be ready for harvest in about a month. Generally, four to five crops of leaves are harvested from the rainfed gardens

and

and six to seven crops from irrigated gardens. The size and yield of leaves would diminish after each harvest. The irrigated gardens yield leaf during summer months also. These gardens have to be protected against the depredations of cattle. The rainfed gardens do not yield any leaves during summer.

The system of planting mulberry gardens and of harvesting leaves varies with each locality. In Kolar and parts of Bangalore District, the mulberry cuttings are planted close together in lines one foot apart to prevent wastage of water and the plants are cut down to the root at each harvest. In other parts the mulberry is planted in pits nine inches apart and the rows are about two feet apart. Only the leaves are plucked off the twigs at each harvest and the plants are pruned to the ground once a year.

From only one acre of rainfed mulberry garden yields about 6,000 lbs. of leaves in a year and the cost of cultivation would amount to Rs.84/- per year. An acre of irrigated garden yields 10 to 16 thousand pounds of leaves per year, the yield depending upon the quantity of manure applied and the cultural operations carried on. The cost of cultivation in this case varies from Rs.130/- to Rs.200/- per annum.

Mulberry is a deep rooted plant and yields leaf for about 16 years when once planted. The number of bushes per acre varies according to the system of cultivation. In dry lands in Mysore District the number is between 4,000 and 6,000 per acre. In gardens on river banks and tank beds the number varies between 8,000 and 10,000 and in Kolar System it may vary between 60,000 and 80,000 per acre

The initial and recurring expenditures on mulberry gardens vary according to the locality and systems of plantation. Approximate averages are given below:-

Initial expenditure per acre of mulberry garden.

	Rainfed gardens	Tank Irrigated gardens	Deep well irrigated gardens.	Gardens irrigated by shallow wells along river banks.
1. Ploughing, digging, levelling etc.	Rs.20 0 0	Rs.60 0 0	Rs.50 0 0	Rs.4 0 0
2. Manure and manuring	25 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	10 0 0
3 Preparing rows	3 0 0	..	..	..
4 Cost of cuttings.	6 8 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	..
5 Planting charges	2 8 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0
6 Watering	14 0 0	3 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
7 Weeding etc.	2 8 0	..	..	..
8 Miscellaneous	..	..	..	5 0 0
Total:-	Rs.73 8 0	108 0 0	165 0 0	100 0 0

Recurring expenditure per acre of garden.

1 Land Revenue	Rs. 1 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
2 Ploughing and harrowing or digging	28 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	36 0 0
3 Manure and Manuring	25 0 0	55 0 0	32 0 0	45 0 0
4 Pruning	3 0 0	..	8 0 0	6 0 0
5 Weeding	6 0 0	..	..	4 0 0
6 Planting failed pits and miscellaneous	6 8 0	..	15 0 0	..
7 Irrigation	..	10 0 0	62 8 0	50 0 0
Total:-	Rs.33 4 0	83 0 0	142 8 0	144 0 0

The Raiyats do not maintain accounts. A statement indicating expenditure incurred in the Gardens attached to the Government Silk Farms is given below.

No.	Year	Manure and manuring	Digging	Weeding and other cultural operations	Pruning	Irrigation etc.	Total expenditure per acre per year.	Total yield of leaves per acre per year in lbs.	Average total cost of production of one lb. of leaf.
1	1929-30	Rs.63 4 8	121 7 9	24 1 6	23 4 8	69 13 4	Rs.331 1 11	lbs.9,373	3.8 nies.
2	1929-30	64 11 6	116 8 6	50 10 3	21 9 1	62 11 6	274 12 9	8,009	6.0
3	1930-31	68 1 9	140 12 11	26 7 6	16 13 9	87 5 9	346 11 8	9,660	6.9
4	1931-32	69 10 2	121 8 5	16 9 2	26 14 [illegible]	83 4 2	317 14 7	8,382	6.7
5	1932-33	30 8 4	70 4 0	16 9 4	13 12 0	39 1 0	169 12 8	7,476	4.4

Statement pertaining to costs of cultivation of one acre of mulberry garden - five years or so ago by ryots.

	8 years ago - Dry land	7 years ago Tank irrigated garden.	6 years ago - Deep soil irrigated garden.
1. Land Revenue	Rs.1 8 0	Rs.6 0 0	Rs.6 0 0
2 Ploughing, Digging etc.	37 8 0	37 8 0	27 0 0
3 Weeding etc.	3 4 0	..	..
4 Manures	38 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0
		17 0 0	
5 Pruning	4 0 0	..	10 0 0
6 Replanting failed pits	7 8 0	..	12 0 0
7 Contingency	4 0 0	..	..
8 Irrigation charges	..	14 0 0	22 0 0
9 Miscellaneous	..	..	7 0 0
Total:-	Rs. 92 12 0	Rs.134 8 0	Rs.126 0 0

The cost of cultivating mulberry per acre now is given in reply to question No.10. Practically, there are alternative crops to mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing. Generally, where mulberry is cultivated dry, Jawar, Ragi and horsegram are cultivated in dry land. In irrigated lands the crops cultivated are paddy, sugarcane, potato and onions. Sugarcane and potatos require heavy initial expenditure and are beyond the means of ordinary ryots. They also require more irrigation, long period of cultivation and a special system of rotation. They are besides unsuited to the conditions which prevail in the sericultural tracts and unsuited also being worked in as subsidiary occupation, finding employment to the whole family and brining in quick returns. These crops especially potatos involve serious risks, whereas mulberry does not require so much capital and gives money at short intervals. The cost of cultivating and the receipts from one acre of the above are given below:-

[illegible]:	Jawar	Rs. 47	0	0
	Ragi	46	3	0
	Sugarcane	125	0	0
	Potatos	256	0	0
[illegible]	Jawar	Rs.43	0	0
	Ragi	60	0	0
	Sugarcane	166	0	0
	Potatos	200	0	0

Question No.12:- The following steps have been taken by the Sericultural Department to reduce costs of production of mulberry leaf and to improve the quality of leaf:-

1. Manurial experiments are being conducted with a view to advise the ryots as to the most suitable manures.
2. Improvement in cultural operations with a view to increase the yield of leaf per acre.
3. Improvement of Mysore race of mulberry by selection.
4. Introduction and propagation of better varieties of mulberry from China and Japan.

5. Improvement of Kyoore mulberry by grafting budding etc.

6. Propagation of Kyoore mulberry by means of seedlings.

7. Popularisation of mulberry topes.

8 Eradication of pests affecting mulberry.

Question No.13:- On an average about 20 percent of worms brushed are lost in rearing. The chief causes are the following:-

1. Loss of young worms in cleaning beds.
2 Loss of worms due to enemies such as lizards, cockroaches, rats, ants etc.
3 Loss of worms due to sickness minor diseases such as Grasserie etc.

Question No.14:- In Kyoore the silkworms suffer from the following diseases:-

1. Pebrine
2 Flacherie
3 Grasserie
4 Muscardine which is very rare.

PEBRINE:- The cause of this disease is a Sporozoan called Nosema Bombycis. The disease is transmitted from the mother moth to the off spring and is also highly contagious. If the Silkworms suffers once, the subsequent crops are likely to suffer unless preventive measures are adopted. The remedies adopted are:-

1. Use of examined layings by Pasteur method
2 Hygienic care during rearing
3 Disinfection of rearing houses and appliances.

FLACHERIE:- This disease is caused several kinds of Bacteria of which Bacillus Ichikawa Yotto is the predominant, and is brought about by sudden variations in temperature and humidity, bad fed or unsuitable quality of mulberry leaf fed to the worms and faulty or negligent methods of rearing especially in the early stages.

To prevent and minimise the incidence of flacherie it is necessary to select seed from vigorous stock to rear carefully in the earlier stages and to provide a suitable supply of leaves. In Sericultural Department educates the raiyat in proper methods of rearing and instructions are imparted to the rearer at his very doors.

Flacherie:- The pathology is obscure, but the ~~existing~~ exciting cause is brought by improper feeding the grown up worms. with tender leaves or with leaves whose moisture content is very high. This disease appears when there is sudden rainfall after a dry spell when worms which have been fed with leaves, with low moisture content are suddenly fed with leaves having high moisture content. This disease does not cause much loss in ~~y~~cocre.

Sanitation &c.:- Climate is no doubt one of the most important factors. But the economic environment is no less important. There is no such thing as a constant unchanging ideal in the matter of temperature and humidity as much depends upon the race of worms to be reared. Even in the combination of temperature and humidity, a certain amount of relative adjustment is possible, that is to say, a slight variation in one case can be corrected by controlling the other factor. It may be said that a temperature between 75 degrees 'F' and 80 degrees 'F' combined with humidity of 60 and 70 is quite favourable for rearing worms. But with proper care worms can be successfully reared and over a wide range of variations. One of the problems of the Department is to evolve hybrids suitable for every season of the year and very satisfactory progress has been made in this direction. The ycore race itself can be reared in all the ycore seasons except perhaps in the Palmed where the rainfall reaches upto 350 inches. In Japan during the several rearing seasons, temperature and humidity are as given below:-

Given below:-

Temperature			Humidity		
Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average
78° F	66° F	70° F	94	60	75%
80° F	70° F	80° F	80	50%	60%

down to the premier silk producing country in the world.

In Mysore, city which may be taken as typical of conditions of the agricultural tracts of the State, the temperature and humidity conditions are noted below:-

Temperature			Humidity		
Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average
85° F	66° F	76° F	90	30	60%

The climatic conditions in Mysore are very favourable for the development of sericulture.

Question No.16:- The average yield per ounce of seed is about 60 lbs. for Mysore race of worms and for cross breeds about 70 lbs. This is the average yield obtained by the sericulturists who use disease free layings, and much higher yields have been got in the silk farms and by individuals. The record is 140 lbs. got by a raiyat in Channapatna area.

Question No.17:- The sericulturists do not maintain accounts and they cannot give figures from year to year. The approximate figures for rearing one ounce of seed, five years ago and now are given below:-

	T.Narsipur Area - dry	Channapatna river well irrigated	Chikballapur	Kunigal seed area dry
Cost of seed	Rs. 1 6 7	1 6 6	3 4 0	1 6 6
Cost of labour	8 13 0	1 14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Cost of worms	12 8 0	11 1 4	15 6 10	8 3 0
Cost of appliances	1 9 0	0 11 6	4 8	2 4 9
Other expenditure	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 9 6
Total:-	Rs.24 9 0	15 5 2	24 7 6	15 7 7

	Kharaiyar area - dry	Kumbakonam area - river garden	Chikkallapur well irrigated.	Unirrigated area-dry
Cost of seed	Rs. 1 0 0	Rs. 1 6 8	Rs. 2 0 0	Rs. 1 0 9
Cost of labour	2 4 0	1 14 8	2 0 0	2 6 0
Cost of manure	11 8 0	12 0 0	11 10 0	14 9 0
Cost of appliances	1 0 0	0 11 6	1 24 4	1 4 8
Other expenditure	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 0 6
Total:-	Rs.16 0 9	16 4 6	17 13 1	19 3 10

Generally, the members of the family attend to plucking of leaves till the crop pass the fourth round as the quantity of leaf required upto that stage is very small. The feeding of the worms in all the ages is attended to by the members of the family in addition to their household duties.

A statement indicating the expenditure incurred on rearing in Government farms is given below:-

Sl. No.	Year	No. of layings reared	Expenditure incurred on rearing during the year. Cost of feed.	Mulberry leaves used quantity	Mulberry leaves used Cost	Labour	Cost of appliances	Other expenses.	Total expenditure incurred on the rearing.	Total yield of cocoons in lbs.	Average cost of producing one pound of cocoons.
			Rs. a. p.	lbs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	1927-28	1,118	13 3 6	14,000	566 14 0	105 6 8	11 7 0	13 10 6	715 13 7	420	60 9 2
2	1928-29	6,703	61 12 3	71,[illegible]	[illegible] 6 4	360 15 0	77 0 0	33 8 0	2,695 3 7	2,6[illegible]4	48 1 8
3	1929-30	6,[illegible]3	83 6 6	76,9[illegible]	2793 2 6	387 13 0	62 8 0	30 2 10	3,376 0 4	3,102	[illegible] 12 6
4	1930-31	8,11[illegible]	83 15 7	1,76,[illegible]	[illegible] 15 7	416 4 0	41 2 0	713 7 [illegible]	3,370 [illegible]	[illegible],0[illegible]	56 1 8
5	1931-32	[illegible],056	68 13 6	57,136	1063 4 10	336 4 6	64 6 0	5[illegible] 1 9	2,243 12 8	2,[illegible]3	[illegible] 7 8
6	1932-33	5,240	26 13 11	21,650	721 2 3	183 2 0	50 12 0	37 3 4	749 [illegible] 0	[illegible]9	48 3 6

Note:- Obviously this ~~leaves~~ has no relation to worm's rearing. The rearings here for a particular purpose under special precautions and highly paid labour was employed throughout. Some of the rearings were of an experimental nature.

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mcn/12.

Question No.12:- About 97% of the cocoons produced in [illegible] are used for reeling, and three percent for seed purposes. [illegible] required by the Collegal Taluk - Mysore Presidency, are supplied from the Mysore area. All reeling cocoons are sold by actual seed cocoons by number. Generally, the seed cocoons fetch higher prices than the reeling cocoons. At present reeling cocoons sell at five annas per pound and 1,000 seed cocoons at Rs.3-12-0 to Rs.4-8-0 - 1000 seed cocoons weighing a little less than two lbs.

Question No. 9:- The rearer sells his cocoons to a reeler or dealer in cocoons. He has to sell the cocoons at once irrespective of the state of the market, as moths will emerge and the cocoons become unfit for reeling purposes.

The average prices of cocoons for the last nine years are given below:-

1924-25	..	Rs.0 10 2 per lb.
1925-26		0 9 8
1926-27		0 9 6
1927-28		0 9 3
1928-29		0 8 3
1929-30		0 7 6
1930-31		0 4 7
1931-32		0 5 0
1932-33		0 4 10

(upto end of December)

The average production of raw silk and waste for 100 lbs. of raw cocoons in country charka is about 7½ lbs. and 3½ lbs. respectively. The yield of silk depends upon the quality of silk produced.

Question No.10:- In Mysore the following kinds of reeling machines are used for producing raw silk:-

1. Indigenous country charka.
2. Mysore improved charka.
3. Punjab and Italian filature basin.

The charka and improved basins are worked entirely by hand.

In the filatura the reels are run by power but the actual reeling work in all the machines is done by hand. About 34 percent of the silk produced in the State is reeled in country charkha, and the remaining by filatures and Japanese basins.

Charkha- This consists of a wooden reel in frame work, the circumference varying from 60" to 120". But usually the circumference is 80". The charka has an iron axle at one extremity and is mounted on two wooden supports in which it turns when handled. This unit is fixed parallel to an oven which has an earthen or copper basin fixed into it for reeling cocoons.

There is a distributor attached to the 'charka' and there is a 'thread guide', mounted on a bamboo having two holes through which the silk passes. The silk is wound round the 'charka' after making a small twist.

The cocoons are stored in bamboo baskets containing about 25 to 30 lbs., the basket of cocoons being kept on the reeling basin containing boiling water. Generally, it takes about 40 minutes to steam the cocoons. These steamed cocoons are spread in bamboo trays and used for reeling after two or three days. They can be kept for about ten to fifteen days depending upon seasonal conditions.

Reeling- At a time a small quantity of steamed cocoons (about 1 lb.) is taken and boiled in the reeling pan for about five minutes at a temperature ranging from 90 degrees to 95 degrees 'F'. When the cocoons are properly boiled the loose ends are picked and waste removed, and the true ends or cocoons taken to the 'main guide' and wound over the reel by turning the charka. The reeler keeps feeding the cocoon filaments to get the yarn. The operations are kept continuous and when threads break, the turner stops and joins the ends.

All the processes connected with reeling i.e., cooking of cocoons, preparation of cocoons and reeling of silk are conducted in the same reeling pan. This is a defect as the water is too hot for good reeling and not hot enough for cooking cocoons.

In addition to the reeler, there is a turner for every chunla, and a reelie for every two or three charkas to supply water and fuel.

2. Domestic reeling:- Three basic designs approved by the Sericultural Department are made with a view to reel high grade silk. This object is attained by having different basins for cooking and reeling. These operations need to be done at different temperatures to ensure better elasticity, tenacity and to afford facilities to the reeler to maintain uniformity in size while reeling and also to minimise breaks.

The turning arrangement (bottle suta) consists of very simple but effective multiplication by ordinary string passing over pulleys.

The reeling machine main consists of copper cooking and reeling basins and arrangements for catching the threads and has a reel box behind the reeler. The reeling pan is about 13" x 10" x 3" in size and is fixed into a wooden table covered with zinc sheets. Two thread catchers (jatta kuttis) are mounted on a flat iron bar, and turned by means of [illegible] threads to which motion is conveyed by means of a shaft turned by a hand driven fly wheel. The threads caught by the jatta kuttis pass through a system of pulleys giving a 'croisure' and are taken over the reel through a distributor which affords the necessary skirting of silk on to reel in 'diamong' order. Motion to the reel and the

end the distributor is conveyed by means of a belt driven by the main fly wheel.

Cocoons are cooked in boiling water supplied from a small copper cauldron fixed on to the oven. The cooking basins are fixed to the oven brickwork to obtain the boiling temperature necessary for cooking cocoons. Hot water to reeling basins is supplied from the main cauldron and cold water supply is effected from a tank fixed over the reel box. The required temperature in the reeling basin is maintained by adjusting the supply of steam to the required extent.

There is a paper attached for cooking the cocoons. The reeler locates the ends and finds the true ends of the filament of the cocoon and feeds the number of cocoons required according to 'denier' of silk, passing the thread through the 'jette basin'. The thread passes through a system of pulleys affording the crossing and is wound round the reel. Crossing removes to a certain extent moisture from the thread before it reaches the reel and gives cohesion to the thread reeled. The knotting of broken ends is done by the reeler himself.

Filature Charges- In principle, these correspond to the above described Syoro Croatia Native. But there are variations with regard to automatic brushing of cocoons, 'Jette Coutte' arrangements which are complicated and certain other details. The reeling is done by distribution of steam. A motor for every three reels is necessary in filatures.

Waste Silk- [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Question No. 1:- The following statement shows the estimated total output of raw silk throughout Mysore together with their values during the past six years:-

Year	Production of raw silk lbs.	Value	Production of silk waste. lbs.	Value.
1926-27	11,00,000	Rs.1,20,60,000	5,60,000	Rs.5,60,000
1927-28	10,00,000	90,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
1928-29	9,00,000	1,00,00,000	4,50,000	5,30,000
1929-30	7,40,000	69,30,000	3,40,000	3,20,000
1930-31	6,50,000	41,00,000	3,30,000	1,07,500
1931-32	7,50,000	41,62,500	3,70,000	[illegible],500

[illegible] to 20 lbs. of green cocoons are required to produce one pound of silk. On an average a pound of silk [illegible] about 0.7 lbs. of waste is produced in the filature.

Question No.2:- The initial cost of equipment of country charkas is Rs. 7/- to Rs.8/-. It gives about 1½ lbs. of silk per day and lasts with repairs now and then for about five years.

Mysore Improved Basin:- A single basin unit costs Rs.200/-, and sold to Mysore ryots is at Rs.130/-. A double basin unit costs Rs.280/- and is sold at Rs.180/-. And five basin unit costs Rs.600/- and is sold at Rs.300/-. One basin gives one lb. to 1½ lbs. of silk per day according to the size of silk reeled. The [illegible] is reasonable to last about twenty years.

Question No.3:- (a). An [illegible] worked hours on reeling in Mysore Government filature is given below:-

1925-26	..	Rs.55,212	9 4
1926-27		56,013	12 7
1927-28		59,838	7 4
1928-29		45,178	13 1
1929-30		41,098	5 5
1930-31		73,027	16 6
1931-32		61,588	[illegible] 8
		34,362	14 6

Those include depreciation charges also.

Question No.83 (contd) (b)

Re cost of rearing one lb. of raw silk 12/20 renters in Chamraj Nagar Taluk for the years 1934-35 to 1938-39.

(Average of three years = (1/3 total given at bottom of columns for all the years)

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-30	1930-31	1931-32
1. Cost of cocoons	Rs.13 5 6	Rs.10 14 0	9 12 9	10 15 9	10 10 0	10 1 8	5 1 10	6 10 9
2. Cost of labour	Credits 61 to 1	18 to 1	16.8 to 1	10 to 1	10.7 to 1	11.6 to 1	4 to 1	11 to 1
	1 7 3	1 10 11	0 14 6	1 0 3	1 1 6	0 15 3	1 0 0	0 16 11
3 Cost of power, light, fuel and water.	1 3 2	1 1 7	0 18 5	1 0 0	1 3 0	0 18 1	0 9 0	0 8 0
4 Cost of conservancy and establishment.	1 3 11	1 1 1	1 7 6	0 14 7	1 [illegible] 3	0 16 6	0 14 0	0 14 0
5 Cost of repairs and maintenance.	0 7 0	0 10 1	0 7 8	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 1 10	0 2 0	0 1 9
6 Selling charges etc.	0 2 5	0 2 9	0 3 0	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 4
7 Other charges on oil and waste.	0 13 0	0 13 5	0 12 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 10	0 2 4	0 [illegible] 0
8 Treatment and stifling charges of cocoons.	0 10 6	0 9 0	0 9 3	0 0 6	0 1[illegible] 3	0 10 3	0 1[illegible] 0	0 0 0
Cost per pound of silk.	Rs.40 0 [illegible]	37 1 10	15 [illegible] 1	14. 0 9	14 14 6	13 4 0	0 14 1	0 12 [illegible]

[illegible]/12).

Question No.23.

The cost of production per lb. of charka silk during 1931-32 is as follows:-

1. Cost of cocoons ..	Rs.6	9 0
2. Cost of Labour ..	0	14 0
3. Cost of Fuel ..	0	10 0
4. Cost of water ..	0	4 0
5. Cost of supervision and management ..	self	
6. Cost of repairs & maintenance	-	
7. Selling expenses ..	0	2 3
8. Other expenses ..	0	11 0
	Rs.9	2 3
Deduct cost of waste..	0	2 3
	Rs.9	0 0

Daily production of 1½ lbs.

Cost of producing 1 lb. of silk is Rs.6/-. The actual cost varies from place to place. The range of variation is between Rs.5/- and Rs.6-4-0. The above are average figures.

The cost of producing 1 lb. of silk in domestic basin during 1931-32 is as follows:-

1. Cost of cocoons ..	31	4 0
2. labour ..	3	12 0
3. fuel ..	1	0 0
4. water ..	0	10 0
5. management ..	self	
6. repairs etc. ..	-	
7. selling expenses	0	7 6
8. other expenses.	3	6 0
Total	40	7 6
Deduct cost of 3 lbs. of silk waste ..	1	2 0
Net	Rs.39	5 6
Cost of production of 5 lbs. of silk	Rs.39	5 6
Cost of production per lb. of silk	Rs. 7	14 0

Question No.24.

The Indian filatures are not at all at a disadvantage in respect of the above items of expenditure. But in Japan and Central China the raw material, viz., cocoons is superi in quality and admits of grading. Generally their superior cocoons are used in producing high grade silk. The lower grade cocoons are used for manufacturing cheaper grades of silk. The double cocoons are used for reeling Dupion silk. The South China cocoons are similar in quality if not inferior to Mysore cocoons.

Question No.25.

The maximum out-put is calculated assuming 28/30 as the denier produced. But actually finer sizes such as 13/15, 16/18 and 20/22 have been produced along with 28/30. The filature had to stop work for a few months as noted below for want of demand for silk and due to fluctuations in the silk market.

	Period for which there was no work.
1925-26	About 3 months.
1926-27	4 "
1927-28	3 "
1928-29	1 month
1930-31	3 months
1931-32	4 "

The maximum capacity of Mysore Government Filature and the actual output of silk and waste are given below:

Year.	No. of basins	Maximum capacity Silk	Maximum capacity Waste	Actual output Silk	Actual output Waste
		lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
1924-25	12	4,500	3,150	2,502	1,811
1925-26	12	do	do	1,992	1,291
1926-27	12	do	do	1,874	945
1927-28	12	do	do	3,040	2,062
1928-29	22	8,100	5,600	2,737	2,048
1929-30	36	18,500	9,450	6,098	4,536
1930-31	18	6,750	4,700	4,936	3,843
1931-32	18	6,750	4,700	3,152	2,196
1932-33 (up to end of December)	18*	6,750	4,700	3,927	2,039

* N.B.- 16 additional basins have been installed added since December 1932.

Question No.26.

Under existing conditions a filature with 72 basins (six ends) of the latest type with Jette Bout would be efficient and economic. The estimate of cost would differ according to type of basins used. The following is an approximate estimate for a filature of latest type.

a) 72 basins at Rs.350/- each	..	Rs.25,000/-
b) Boiler, Electric Motor &c	..	11,000/-
c) Installation charges	..	6,000/-
d) Buildings etc., stifling chamber		40,000/-
		Rs.82,000/-

Question No.27.

Yes. In France and Italy a filature of 96 basins(6 ends) is considered to be economical. In Japan a filature of 150 basins (4 ends Button System) is considered to be economical. But co-operative filatures with sixty basins are managed economically. The size of a filature in Japan varies from 60 basins to 750 to 1,000 basins. In Central China the size of a filature varies between 120 basins and 1,200 basins. In South China some reeling is done on large reel turned by hand, more reeling is done on a reel turned by foot power, while the exported raw silk is reeled in filatures where steam power is employed. In the first method only low grade cocoons are used. In foot power reels about twice as much silk is manufactured as in steam filatures. The number ofbasi in a steam filature varies between 400 and 500. The largest filature has 760 basins while the smallest has 100 basins.

In France and Italy there is direct reeling. In Japan and China silk is re-reeled.

Question No.28.

No accurate statistics can be furnished. But an approximate estimates is given below (see next page).

given below.

	1926-27	1931-32
1. Mulberry cultivation & Silkworm rearing.	90,000	60,000 families.
b) No. of families indirectly benefitted such as those employed in cultural operations, supply of appliances etc. ..	80,000	60,000
2. Reeling ..	16,000	11,000
3. Weaving and connected operations and other miscellaneous works.	20,000	20,000
	2,06,000	1,51,000

Question No.29.

The total strength of the Mysore filature is 70 workers. 95% x is skilled labour. There is an adequate supply of skilled labour. It takes about four months for the untrained labour to acquire the minimum skill.

Question No.30.

1 (a) 8 annas to 10 annas with charka per day
(b) 6 annas to 8 annas with Mysore domestic basin or other basin per day.
(c) 7½ annas to 9½ annas per day in the Government Filature.

ii. The Indian Sericultural labour compares favourably with the Chinese labour.

iii. In Mysore the Department of Sericulture has made provision to train sons of rearers, reelers and other skilled labourers in departmental institutions. Reeling schools are attached to domestic units. Silk twisting schools are provided to train women in re-reeling and twisting. Reeling and grainage demonstrations are held for the benefit of reelers . ryots at the very doors of the sericulturists. The staff of the Sericultural Department impart instructions in rearing by going from house to house in rearing centres. Scholarships are awarded by Government as well as by local bodies to enable sons of sericulturists to obtai training in Government Farms. Vocational instructiom is imparéd in sericulture in some of the selected middle schools in sericultural areas.

Question No.31 a. Nil. b. Government Land.
c. Rs.19,000/-.
d. Rs.18,956/5/0.

Question No.32. (i) Rs.19,000/-
(ii) Rs.20,000/-

Question No.33.	Buildings.	Plant and machinery	Tools.
1927-28	5%	5%	10%
1928-29	5%	5%	10%
1929-30	5%	5%	10%
1930-31	5%	5%	10%
1931-32	5%	5%	10%

There is no reserved fund.

Question No.34.- Rs.50,000/-. Government funds. Interest charged is 5½%.

Question No.35.- Spinning of silk waste is not carried on anywhere in Mysore State. Coarse handspun silk is produced from pierced cocoons by Ghosha ladies during their spare hours in some parts of the State. The production of this article is very limited. Re-reeling and throwing of charka silk are being carried on in some of the silk centres. In some places, Government have started re-reeling and twisting schools.

Question No.36.- Silk throwing is carried on by a few factories in Bangalore City and recently a factory has been established at Mamballi in Mysore District. These throwing factories generally do commission 'throwing'.

Question No.37.- Silk weaving, manufacture of gold thread and Nakhi, Dhanakere.

Question No.38.- The total Indian demand for raw silk is about four million pounds.

ii) The total Indian producti of raw silk is about two million pounds.

pounds.

Question No.39.

Year.	Raw silk qty.produced.	Qty. sold for use in other parts of India.	Silk Waste Qty.produced	Silk Waste Qty. exported.
1926-27	lbs.11,60,000	lbs.7,46,692	lbs.5,80,000	lbs. 6,13,228
1927-28	10,00,000	6,70,760	5,00,000	4,80,848
1928-29	9,20,000	6,19, 650	4,60,000	4,93,394
1929-30	8,80,000	5,52,844	4,40,000	4,62,890
1930-31	8,60,000	3,83,440	4,30,000	2,34,720
1931-32	7,40,000	3,67,440	3,70,000	2,66,560

About 30% to 40% is used locally, i.e., in Mysore. All the silk waste produced is exported abroad.

The principal centres of trade in raw silk are Bangalore, Channapatna, Sidlaghatta and Chickballapur. The bulk of the trade passes through Bangalore City, where there are a number of silk 'Koties' which specialise in trade in raw silk. The owner of the koti gets raw silk from the reelers in the interior. The reeler deposits the raw silk manufactured or collected by him with the owner of the koti and obtains an advance from him amounting from 50 to 75 per cent of the total value of raw silk so deposited. On this advance, interest is charged at rates varying from 10 to 12 per cent. A commission of one anna per seer of 26½ tolas is charged by the koti owner to the seller, i.e., the reeler. Sometimes large customers from consuming centres also employ brokers to assist them in getting silk from the silk koties. For the services rendered by the brokers a commission of two to four annas per seer called 'Gootum' is charged The brokers also arrange, if required, for the purchase of silk on credit from the koties. There are five such brokers in Bangalore and their services are availed of largely by customers from Gadag, Hubli, Dharwar, Bagalkote, Shapur, Belguam, Guladagudda, Bettigere, Kanchi and Salem.

The koti owner sends quotations to customers in different

different centres of trade outside the State. As soon as an order is received a consignment is made and forwarded to the purchaser. The silk is sent out in bales of 70 lbs. or 105 to 108 seers of 26⅔ tolas each. The purchaser has to give a commission of one anna per seer. When credit is allowed, he is charged interest at the rate of 10 to 12 per cent from the date of consignment. Generally, the koti owners realise their dues as early as practicable. Money is received by means of insured letters. So soon as the amount is received, it is credited to the account of the reeler and the advance made to him is adjusted out of it.

Most of the silk waste produced in Mysore is exported through Madras or Bombay. The exporting houses have their agents all over the State, and these men generally go about the villages where charkas are working, collect all the silk waste and send it by rail. The agents are sometimes placed in funds by the exporting houses for making advances to the reelers. There are, in addition, a few dealers who collect the waste on their own account and sell it to the exporting houses. Money is realised against the despatch of the railway receipts.

Question No.40. Mysore silk is largely sold in weaving centres in Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Very little of it goes to up country markets now-a-days. The usual markets in Bombay Presidency are Gadag, Hubli, Belgaum, Bagalkote and in the south, Salem, Conjeevaram, Trichinopoly etc. The weaving centres in Bombay Presidency which use Mysore silk are practically equidistant from Bangalore and Bombay. The weaving centres in the south such as Kumbakonam and Trichinopoly are practically equidistant from Bangalore on the one hand and Tuticorn on the other. Foreign silks are generally imported into Bombay and Tuticorn. It is said that of late some foreign silk is coming into Madras also.

The distances and freights are noted below:-

	Distances in miles.	Freight per 75 lbs. Rs. A P
Bangalore to Gadag	299	3 3 0
" Hubli	292	3 3 3
" Belguam	380	3 15 0
" Bagalkote	356	3 15 0
" Conjeevaram	197	2 8 0
" Salem	164	2 2 0
Bombay to Gadag	490	4 13 0
" Hubli	453	4 10 0
" Belgaum	365	4 6 0
" Bagalkote	408	4 3 0
Tuticorn to Salem	320	3 5 0
Tuticorn to Conjeevaram	205	1 12 0

Question No.41.- The raw silk that is exported from Mysore to centres of weaving in India is generally re-reeled, twisted and then sold or used for weaving, adding charges on above operations and transport charges. The sale price of these latter cannot be compared with the prices of raw silk sold in Mysore markets. Allowing for these charges there is no appreciable difference between the net prices.

Question No.42.- The charka silk is not graded by any scientific methods. The traders determine the quality of silk by examining for uniformity, broken ends, clean-ness nerve, feel/colour and lustre. Filature silks are examined scientifically by means of instruments for uniformity, elasticity and tenacity and winding, the other qualities being tested by visual inspection. Similar tests are carried for testing domestic basin silk.

Charka silk can be graded provided reeling is improved.

improved. Systematic improvement in grading is only possible on the establishment of a standard of quality based on accurate tests. The Silk Association is working up to the ideal of a central conditioning house. But progress is greatly hampered by the present critical condition of the industry.

Question No.43. There is ~~mx~~ no marked ~~dix~~ difference between the prices published by the Chamber of Commerce and the actual prices realised by the reelers. The statements pertaining to prices of silk as published by the Chamber of Commerce and prices paid to reelers are ~~annex~~ annexed.

Question No.44. The silk merchants in Mysore do not import foreign silks from the country of origin. They get their supplies from importers in Bombay. A statement showing the quantities of foreign silk imported into Mysore State and their prices is given below:-

Year.	Quantity in lbs.
1928-29	19,875 lbs. (April to April)
1930-31	30,560 lbs.
1931-32	36,560 lbs.
1932-33 (April to end of September).	~~34x560xlbsx~~ 97,360 lbs.

***

(See next page for Statement).

(Question No.44)

Statement showing the difference between Canton (Foreign) and Mysore Silk sizes during the past five years.

BANGALORE RATE.

No.	In the year	VARIETIES.			PURE MYSORE.	
		Canton (lbs) Rs. A. P	Duppion(lbs) Rs. A. P	Dance(lbs) Rs. A. P	1st Quality(lbs) Rs. A. P.	2nd Quality (lbs) Rs. A. P.
1.	1927-28	9 12 0	6 9 0	-	9 8 0	8 6 0
2.	1928-29	7 0 0	6 9 0	5 14 0	8 10 0	7 12 0
3.	1929-30	6 8 0	5 8 0	6 2 0	8 2 0	7 5 0
4.	1930-31	6 2 0	4 14 0	5 4 0	6 9 0	5 10 0
5.	1931-32	4 14 0	4 6 0	5 10 0	5 7 0	4 11 0

uestion No.45: The following kinds of silk imported from China are being used by the weavers who were formerly using Mysore Silk only. The kinds of Mysore Silk that were being used by these weavers before Chinese silk came in are also noted:-

	Foreign silk.	Mysore Silk discloseed.
1.	Bourbon:- (Double Cocoon silk)	
a)	Lance -) High grade.	Vittalpur and Kadiam-l
b)	Grey Bound) Double cocoon) Medium	Channapatna
c)	Cat Wheel - low grade	Nagamangala and Nanmur
2.	Tsatlee Re-reels -	Kadiakatta, Vadiyenahalli, Chikballapur and Kyalamur.
3.	Canton Steam Filatures:	Kempanahalli, Closepet, Chinna-Sandra and Kanahalli.

It is not possible to say how the above silks are classifie in the Indian Customs Tariff. All the above silks are use by hereditary weavers.

The several kinds of silks ordinarily imported are noted below:--

Cabin	-	3 Joss Moto Loch
White Love	-	3 Joss
Kyung Yeon	-	No.1, 2, 3 and 4.
Chinkow	-	Red Dragon
Inchow	-	Re-reel - Deer Stock
	-do-	Chinaman
Inchow filature-		5 Boys
- do -		Good luck
Kushi Filature	-	--5-Boys-- Extra, Cat Wheel
do		Extra.
do		Double cocoon
do		Rising Sun
do		Leaf
Pekaflo		Cock No.2
		Cock No.4
Inchow		Swallow - 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
		Swan. 1, 2, 3 and 4
Steam Filature		White
Red.	Extra No. 1 and 2	
	Extra No. 1, 2, 3 & 4	
	Extra No.5	

P.t.o.

[illegible] No.2 & 3
B-A [illegible] No.3
B-M [illegible] No.1
B-C [illegible] No.1

[illegible]ntlee Re-reel - 13/22 Red Arches
[illegible] Nose
[illegible]dium Filature - Yellow fire
[illegible]Thick Yellow - Middle Thick
[illegible]ering Cocoa No. 3 & 4
[illegible]nton Steam Filature.

Question No.66. Bombay silk notice has import largely Canton Steam Filature silk and Japan silks to a limited extent. The price now quoted at Bangalore for Canton Steam Filature silk is Rs.6-11-0 per lb. If from this five percent is deducted on account of freight, insurance, handling and other charges from Bombay, the price at Bombay port would be Rs.6-7-0. From this, if Revenue Duty is deducted at the rate of 25 percent, the probable tariff valuation would be Rs.5-0-0 per lb. at Bombay. Deducting about six annas per lb. for freight, transhipment etc., from Canton to Bombay, insurance, brokerage, commission and other handling charges, the value at place of shipment approximately be about Rs.3-2-0 per lb. Generally manufacturing charges of silk per lb. cannot be anything less than 75 percent of the total cost of production. According to this the price paid on raw material alone comes [illegible] to Rs.2/7/- [illegible]/7/-. South China cocoons are poor in quality and about 16 lbs. of cocoons are required to give one pound of silk. This means that the cost of cocoons per lb. is about two annas seven pies. The price of cocoons in Mysore per lb. is now five annas only. South China cocoons as per above computation cost only half of those of Mysore cocoons. It is impossible to conceive that filatures can obtain cocoons at this price in South China where the conditions are similar to those in Mysore. The conclusion seems irresistible that the filatures in South China are selling below costs, and are suffering heavy losses. Take for instance, the year 1930. From information collected personally during August 1930 in some of the filatures in South China, the costs of production varied between Canton dollars 1,000 to 1,100 per 133 lbs. According to the rate

rate of exchange viz: Rs.68/- per 100 Canton dollars, the cost of production per lb. varied from Rs.10-8-0 to Rs.Rs 8-7-0. The maximum rates at which actual sales were effected in Canton in August were 810 dollars per 133 lbs., in September of the same year 740 dollars and in October 720 dollars. This works out to about Rs.5-5-0 per lb. during August at Canton. At Bangalore, the prices of Canton silk from August to December 1930 varied between Rs.6#2/- (6/2/-) and Rs.5/12/- per lb. We must add taxes at Canton at the rate of Canton dollars 38 per 133 lbs. or four annas per lb. of silk, and freight to Bombay, handling and other charges of about six annas, ad valorem duty at Bombay of 15 percent per lb. Supposing that the duty has been paid at the valuation of Rs.5-5-0, it works out to ten annas per lb. Thus at Bombay, the price at have been Rs.6/9/- per lb. To this must be added five percent freight, insurance, handling and other charges from Bombay to Bangalore. Thus, the actual price at Bangalore to silk Merchants should have been Rs.6-14-0 per lb. whereas k ties in Bangalore have actually sold this silk at Rs.5-14-0 to Rs. 6-2-0 per lb.

The following extracts from the report for the year 1930-31 of 'The Association of Raw and Waste silk Exporters of Canton' would throw further light on this subject.

"The season under review has suffered owing to the general depression of raw products, and in particular owing to the over production in Japan. These causes resulted in - extremely low prices, filatures losing heavily, but despite this handicap more silk was exported then during any of the previous ten seasons". "Prices averaged very low throughout the season and with the continued drop in exchange the - filatures were barely able to carry on; indeed several of th were obliged to suspend production. The quality which during the previous season had falled off considerably remained a very low level and inspite of continued protests wa - inge

warnings by the exporters, the filatures took no steps to improve their quality'.

'The high exports figures to Bombay are quite unprecedented in the history of Canton silk, and are mainly due to low price of silk during the past season, silks of other provinces especially Indian silk itself being unable to compete with Canton silk on the Bombay market'.

Silks exported to India from Shanghai are sold at rates varying between about Rs.4-11-0 to Rs.4-15-0 per lb. All the charges on export from the interior of Central China to Shanghai and to Bombay are practically the same as those from South China to Bombay.

To sell at this price without incurring a loss filatures would have had to get their cocoons at Rs.0-2-9 per lb. But, we know as a matter of fact that few rearers could be prevailed upon to sell even at 3 as. 4 ps. per lb. and preferred to hold back their cocoons. The reeling establishments who did continue operations must certainly have paid more than 3 as. 4 ps. per lb. There can be no doubt at all that the silk exported from Shanghai was sold at prices much below the cost of production.

The following concessions have been given by the Chinese Government to silk reelers and traders.

The Government have exempted the silk traders from export duty on raw silk which was 30 yuan per bale (i.e., Rs.28/-).

The Government subsidised the export of silk to the extent of 10 yuan per bale (i.e., Rs.10/-).

Filatures were promised advances to the extent of 3 lakhs of yuan for purchasing cocoons (2? lakhs of rupees).

Government promised to advance money to the extent

extent of 40 lakhs of yuan i.e., about 43 lakhs of rupees on the mortgage of silk, and cocoons in stock to facilitate trade and work in filatures.

All the measures indicate that the filatures were in a position to sell silk at prices below normal costs of production. In Lyon market, the prices that prevailed for Canton and Shanghai silks from September to December 1930 are given below. -

Canton Silk 20/22 - 110 - 125 frcs per kilo.

Shanghai silk (Ratlee) N.N. - 146 - 150 frcs per kilo.

The above rates are as furnished by Messrs. Cabrier and Morel and Co., Lyons - France.

Samples will be furnished when the Board visits Bangalore.

QUESTION No.42.

A comparative statement of the characteristics of imported and Mysore Silks is attached.

The colour of Canton Silk is almost similar to that of Mysore Silk. In elasticity, tenacity, nerve and lustre, it is inferior to Mysore Silk. When compared to charka silk, Canton Steam Filature Silk has better winding qualities. The loss in bleaching also is less, specially in the case of Textiles. The Canton silk is very inferior. The difference in price between imported and Mysore silk is not due to differences in natural qualities. The weaver purchases foreign silks because they are cheap, and because they lend themselves to throwsters' operations better. Quality is sacrificed to cheapness.

QUESTION NO.43.

There is no doubt that the depreciation of Chinese and Japanese money has been a factor, favourable to the portentous growth of the imports.

The exchange rates between Bombay and Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama during each of the months of year 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 are given in the statement enclosed. A statement showing the imports of silk into India during each quarter from the same years is also attached. The fluctuations in exchange, during the year 1930 were not very violent. The appreciation of the rupee in the latter part of 1930 facilitated heavy imports early in 1931. The imports were restricted during the rest of the year 1931 due to unsettled conditions in China such as troubles in Manchuria, and war between China and Japan in Central China, though the exchange was very favourable for imports. During the major portion of 1932 the conditions in China were normal and the exchange also was favourable. This facilitated large imports.

In silk dyeing [illegible] since April 1931 trouble occurred due to change of Government in Canton which resulted hostility to Central Government. Also restricted imports of silk from Canton since August 1931 through the exchange was favourable. The imports from Japan have also increased considerably during 1931, which circumstances was favourable for import. Due the rupee appreciation the competition from foreign countries grows keener even though the cost of silk in those countries slightly.

Article No. 29. Silk waste is not imported into India. Orders have been collected regarding installation of silk waste plant. But due to financial stringency and depression in the silk trade, no definite move started in Delhi. About 4 lakhs of rupees are required for plant and machinery to install a factory capable of dealing with the total quantity of waste produced in India. About four lakhs of rupees more will be required for buildings and other buildings, lighting etc.

Article No. 31.

The serious decline of the sericultural industry in India is due to the competition of cheap foreign silks.

Article No. 32.

The decline of silk industry in India is not directly due to tariff factors. But tariff factors have been responsible to encourage the competition from Japan. Japan could enter China to a great extent from various factors which were favourable over Japan notwithstanding the market due to their depreciation in China. China has to find outlets for her silk. It is seen that the import of China silk into America in 1931 was less by 44 percent as compared to 1930.

x In 1931, the imports of Chinese silk to America fell by 57% as compared to 1930.

On the other hand the imports of Japanese silk into America fell by 16 percent only in 1931, but in 1931 the imports rose by 6.3 percent. The total imports of silk into America thus fell as compared to 1930 by 13 percent in 1931.

(Rs 0.1) in 1932. Japan offered a good market for Chinese silk which had to be sold even at a sacrifice. The unprotected nature of the silk industry in India is the special factor responsible for the decline of this industry in India.

QUESTION NO. 53.

The rates are not permanent, but are so acute and powerful in their operation that they may be expected to destroy the Indian industry within a very short time if not counteracted by protection.

QUESTION NO. 54.

Mysore has not been exporting silk or cocoons to countries outside India. The decline in the export of silk waste has been due to the general trade depression in foreign countries.

QUESTION NO. 55.

Yes, since it is too low to afford effective protection. If the silk industry is to be saved the revenue duty should be replaced by a protective duty of a high character to give effective protection.

QUESTION NO. 56.

(a) Yes. Mysore is admirably fitted by soil, climate and local conditions for silk production. There is no practically no part of the State where climatic conditions will not admit of extension of the industry. The cultivation of mulberry and the rearing of silk worms afford a subsidiary occupation which enables the family of the agriculturist to turn his waste time to account. There is inherited skill in rearing silkworms. There is also a large population which can easily take up sericulture.

There is a large home market.

Question No. 56 (b)

The Industry has already suffered great damage due to the competition of foreign silks. Without immediate and adequate protection the industry will be killed.

(c)Yes. There is no doubt that given immediate and immediate adequate protection, in about fifteen years the Indian industry will have grown sufficiently large to supply the Indian demand, and sufficiently strong to defy foreign competition.

Question No. 57

(c)The amount of protection required is the amount sufficient to increase the price of China Silk to the level of the price of re-reeled Mysore Silk, or Mysore domestic basin silk. China Silk after paying an import duty of 30% is now being sold at Rs. 4-11-0 per lb. in Bengal, as which is the principle silk market in the State. Domestic basin silk cannot be sold in Bangalore at less than Rs. 6/- and at a point where railfreight from Bombay and Bangalore counties, domestic basin silk could be sold would be about Rs. 6-3-0. Therefore as things stand at present Chinese silk is selling at prices only about a half of that of Mysore Silk. In these circumstances a 100% ad valorem duty on the current invoice value is necessary.

(b)The period for which this duty is necessary is about fifteen years. This period is necessary as people engaged in the silk industry are illiterate, poor and live in the interior villages. Improvements are being gradually introduced in all the operations comprised in sericulture. When regard is had to the extent of the industry and the nature of the people who find employment in it, it will be realised that improvement is a question of time. Time is required to work the improvement into the lives of the workers. From the experience already gained this period is not unnecessarily long.

In the Mysore State, weaving of silk has various centres but is carried on largely in Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields, Mysore, Sidlaghatta, Kolar-Chinnasandra, Molakalmuru, Chitaldrug and Kulbargi. Except in Sidlaghatta and on a few looms in Bangalore, the weavers were formerly using exclusively mysore silk yarn. In Bangalore and Sidlaghatta however, mysore have recently taken to the use of imported Italian yarn to a large extent the latter has displaced the mysore silk yarn. The number of silk looms working in the State is estimated at 4000. About six years ago, when the imported Canton silk were noted both in quality and price, there were about 6,000 looms. As a result of the fact that silk has risen rapidly in recent years, it seems obvious that this increase is almost entirely due to the large quantity of unprecedentedly cheap foreign silk now available to the weaver, which enables him to adapt his products at prices within the reach of even the poorer classes of customers. Instead of the pattern known as 'Ilkal' used to sell formerly at prices ranging from Rs/- to Rs/- for a very similar article made of imported silk now sells for Rs/- to Rs/-. This fall in price naturally appeals to Aziz and also from people whose means did not permit them to buy the article at the former price. Since there has been no increase in the number of looms, it is evident that the increase in the number of silk looms has been caused by the conversion of cotton looms to silk. The conversion of cotton looms into silk looms as the result of the introduction of foreign silk cannot be considered a permanent or lasting revolutionary; but one encouraging fact to note however, namely that in the weaving industry the cost of labour or adjustment is considerable and that workers thrown out from one kind of weaving can turn their hands to some allied to another.

The result of effective protection for silk yarn will necessarily be to raise the price of silk and consequently of silk fabrics. This is bound to bring about a contraction in the demand for silk fabrics, possibly to the same extent to which there has been an expansion in recent years owing to the influx of foreign silk. It may not be unreasonable to except that the number of looms engaged in weaving silk goods will go back to a figure round about the former one of 6,000. This contraction need not, however lead to any great distress, because just as cotton looms have been converted into silk looms now, silk looms might be reconverted to cotton looms in the future, provided of course, that the increased demand for high class cotton fabrics which would be substitut-ed for the low priced silk goods, is not in the meantime allowed to be met by foreign imports of superior cotton fabrics. From this reasoning, it seems probable that a protective duty on silk yarn would not unduly affect the hand weaving industry, if protection is afforded, firstly, against foreign silk fabrics, and secondly (but to less degree) against high class foreign cotton fabrics which might be substituted for silk fabrics. It may perhaps be noted that the contracted market for silk fabrics of which an index would be the probable decrease in the number of silk looms from 6,000 to 6,000 would be a firm and steady market one not one which depends for its existen on adventitious conditions brought about by unnatural causes.

QUESTION NO. 5B.

(i)The proportion depends upon the cost of raw silk. The raw silk is twisted mostly on commission

basis, the charges per lb. being re or less fixed according to the nature of the twisted silk required. For producing organzine the charges vary Rs 2 to Rs 2-8-0 per lb., and for other twisted silk the charges vary from Rs 1-4-0 to Rs 1-12-0 depending upon the denier of the silk. A statement of charges in the twisting factory is given below:-

1.	Rate for preparing organzine from 20/22 silk with 2 ply	Rs 2	8	0	per lb.
2.	-Do- -Do- from 20/22 silk with 3 ply	Rs 2	4	0	"
3.	-Do- -Do- godhuri from 20/22 -Do- 2 or 3 ply	Rs 1	6	0	"
4.	-Do- -Do-sappehuri from 20/22 silk either 2, 3 or 4 ply	Rs 1	6	0	"
5.	-Do- -Do-organzine from 28/32 silk with 2 or 3 ply	Rs 1	6	0	"
.	-Do- -Do-godhuri from 28/32 silk either 2 or 3 ply	Rs 1	6	0	
7.	-Do- -Do- Sappehuri from 28/32 silk either 2, 3 or 4 ply	Rs 1	5	0	"
8.	Rate for preparing Vontihuri from 28/32 silk	Rs 1	6	0	"

(2)Fifty percent of the proportion of the cost of the silk piecegoods is represented by the cost of raw silk.

QUESTION NO.60. Yes.

(1) The amount of production reduction that can be effected is about 40 percent.

(2) Cost of leaves, cost of cocoons, cost of reeling.

(3) (a)Cost of leaves, ~~maintenance~~.

The means to be adopted are (1)Planting mulberry tapes, ~~the cost of production of leaves can be materially reduced~~, (2) Introducing seedling plantations (3)Introducing larger yielding varieties of mulberry (4)Improving cultural operations (5)Using suitable fertilisers that give larger yield of leaf (6)Improving mulberry.

Cost of rearing:- The means to be adopted are
1.Cost of rearing
2. Minimising loss of crops, by using disease free layings and by adopting improved methods of rearing (2)Increasing output by using cross-breed layings.

Cost of reeling:- The means to be adopted are

1. Introducing better appliance and better keeping technique.
2. Improving purchasing methods.
3. Rising high grade Mysore Coccons and cross Breed cocoons.

A Ramma Rao

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES

AND COMMERCE.

Question No. 43.

Prices at which 125 lbs. of Rice in Bengal for the years 1921 and 1922.

No.	Names of villages.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	Pramanhalli	5 7 0	6 3 0	6 12 0	7 3 0								
2	Chandpur Kan	6 6 0	6 14 0	8 10 0	6 8 0								
3	Cleapet	5 5 0	6 [illegible] 0	6 8. 0	7 [illegible] 0								
4	Siddaghatta	5 9 0	6 6 0	7 2 0	7 11 0								
5	Chikballapur	5 [illegible]	5 [illegible] 0	6 9 0	6 15 0								
6	Ayalaur	5 0 6	6 0 0	6 12 0	7 8 0								
7	Kundi	6 14 0	6 12 0	6 8 0	6 14 0								
8	Agrahar	5 15 0	6 11 0	6 5 0	5 13 0								
9	Thimmasandra	5 1 0	6 0 0	6 14 0	7 2								
10	Kumbalii.	5 1 0	6 7 0	6 8 0	7 5								
			6 10 0										

ha)18.

1935.

No.	Name of village	January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August			September			October			November			December		
1	Kampandilly	7	7	0	7	11	0	7	14	0	7	8	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	5	15	0	5	13	0	5	10	0	5	10	0	0	0	0	6	5	0
2	Clerks	7	5	0	7	8	0	7	11	0	6	10	0	5	9	0	6	7	0	5	6	0	5	7	0	5	7	0	5	7	0	5	7	0	6	7	0
3	Chamalata	6	10	0	6	10	0	6	10	0	6	3	0	4	14	0	6	0	0	4	9	0	4	7	0	4	14	0	4	13	0	4	11	0	6	9	0
4	Kidlapatia	7	8	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	7	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	6	3	0	4	8	0	5	0	0	5	15	0	5	13	0
		7	10	0																																	
5	Chikwellapur	7	8	0	7	8	0	7	5	0	6	12	0	6	8	0	5	6	0	5	4	0	5	6	0	5	8	0	5	6	0	5	6	0	5	4	0
6	Kyalanur	7	4	0	7	0	0	7	7	0	6	15	0	5	9	0	5-	4-0	5	6	0	5	6	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	6	0	5	4	0
7	Kandi	7	8	0	7	6	0	7	6	0	6	12	0	6	7	0	5-	5-0	5	2	0	5	3	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	1	0	5	10	0
8	Agrahar	6	2	0	6	3	0	6	3	0	5	10	0	4	4	0	4-	0-0	4	2	0	4	6	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	2	0	4	2	0
9	Thimmapur	7	2	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	6	15	0	5	12	0	5	10	0	5	1	0	6	6	0	5	7	0	5	7	0	5	6	0	5	6	0
10	Kumbili	7	6	0	7	14	0	7	14	0	6	15	0	6	0	0	5	13	0	5-	10-	0	5	10	0	5	10	0	5	10	0	5	10	0	5	1	0

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[illegible]	7-14-0 [illegible]	7-14-0 [illegible]	7-14-0 [illegible]	7- [illegible]-0 7-12-[illegible]	[illegible] 7- [illegible]-0
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[illegible]	[illegible]-10-0 [illegible]-12-0	[illegible]- 0-0 [illegible]- 2-0	[illegible]- [illegible]-0 [illegible]-12-0	[illegible]- 1-0 [illegible]- [illegible]-0	[illegible]- [illegible]-0 [illegible]-[illegible]-0
[illegible]	[illegible]- 1-0 [illegible]- 5-0	[illegible]-12-0 [illegible]- 0-0	[illegible]-14-0 [illegible]- [illegible]-0	[illegible]-11-0 [illegible]- 2-0	[illegible]- [illegible]-0 [illegible]- [illegible]-0
[illegible]	[illegible]-14-0 [illegible]-10-0	[illegible]- [illegible]-0 [illegible]-[illegible]-0	[illegible]-[illegible]-0 [illegible]-10-0	[illegible]- [illegible]-0 [illegible]- [illegible]-0	[illegible]- [illegible]-0 [illegible]- [illegible]-0
[illegible]	[illegible]- [illegible]-0 [illegible]- 9-0	[illegible]- 0-0 [illegible]-10-0	[illegible]- 0-0 [illegible]- [illegible]-0	[illegible]-10-0 [illegible]-12-0	[illegible]- [illegible]-0 [illegible]- 7-0
[illegible]	[illegible]- 0-0 [illegible]-12-0	[illegible]-11-0 [illegible]-12-0	[illegible]- [illegible]-0 [illegible]- [illegible]-0	[illegible]-[illegible]-0 [illegible]- [illegible]-0	[illegible]- [illegible]-0 [illegible]- [illegible]-0
[illegible]	[illegible]- 0-0 [illegible]-12-0	[illegible]-12-0 [illegible]-13-0	[illegible]- [illegible]-0 [illegible]- 0-0	[illegible]-12-0 [illegible]- 0-0	[illegible]-10-0 [illegible]- [illegible]-0
[illegible]	[illegible]- 0-0 [illegible]- 0-0	[illegible]- [illegible]-0 [illegible]- [illegible]-0	[illegible]-10-0 [illegible]- 0-0	[illegible]-12-0 [illegible]- 0-0	[illegible]-14-0 [illegible]- [illegible]-0
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1911 - 1912

[illegible]	Kingsmill D.	Old Scotia D.	Glenport D.	Chilbolton D.	Chesterton D.
[illegible]	6-10-0 6- 2-0	6- 0-0 6- 3-0	6-10-0 6-12-0	6-11-0 6-12-0	6-15-0 7- 1-0
[illegible]	7-10-0 6- 0-0	6-15-0 6- 5-0	6- 7-0 6-13-0	6- 4-0 6- 7-0	[illegible]
[illegible]	6-10-0 6-12-0	6-12-0 6- 0-0	6- 4-0 6- 7-0	6- 1-0 6- 4-0	[illegible]
[illegible]	6- 7-0 6- 8-0	6- 7-0 6-10-0	6- 1-0 6- 4-0	6-11-0 6-14-0	[illegible]
[illegible]	6- 7-0 6- 8-0	6- 7-0 6-10-0	6- 1-0 6- 3-0	6- 1-0 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	6- 0-0 6- 6-0	6- 6-0 6- 8-0	6- 1-0 6- 3-0	6-10-0 6-10-0	[illegible]
[illegible]	6- 0-0 6-12-0	6-12-0 6-12-0	6- 4-0 6- [illegible]	[illegible] 6- 8-0	[illegible]
October	7- 0-0 7- 0-0	7- 0-0 7- 0-0	7- 4-0 6- 7-0	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	7- 0-0 7- 0-0	7-14-0 8- 1-0	7- 2-0 7- 5-0	7- 2-0 7- 5-0	[illegible]
February	7- 0-0 7-11-0	7-14-0 8- 1-0	7- 5-0 7- 8-0	7- 5-0 7- [illegible]	[illegible]
March	7- 0-0 7-11-0	7-14-0 8- 1-0	7- 5-0 7- 8-0	7- [illegible] 7- [illegible]	[illegible]
April	7- 0-0 7- 0-0	7- 0-0 7- 0-0	6-11-0 7- [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Annexure to Question No.44.

Statement showing the prices of Canton and Dupion Steam Filatures

, 1 l k s. per lb. in Bangalore.

Month	1927			1928			1929		
	Canton	Dupion	Dance	Canton	Dupion	Dance	Canton	Dupion	Dance
January	-	-	-	9/12	5/6	-	-	6/9	-
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	-	-	-	-	6/3	-	-	-	-
April	-	-	-	-	9/4 tastee 6/6	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	-	6/5	-	-	6/13	6/1
June	-	-	-	-	6/9	-	-	6/16	-
July	-	-	-	7/-	6/9	-	-	6/13	-
August	-	-	-	7/-	6/12	-	9/12	-	-
September	-	-	-	7/-	6/12	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	7/-	6/12	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/12	-	-
December	9/14	6/10	6/6	-	6/9	-	8/3	-	-

(12-12).

Annexure to Question No. 47.

Comparative Silk Tests done in Government Filature, Tsingtao, based on International standards.
November 1932.

Kind of silk	Name of Filature and place	Deniers	Rate per lb.	Winding for 2 hr. Breaks	Uniformity			Average.	Nerve	Elasticity			Average.	Tenacity			Average.	Lustre
Reeling Silk	Canton Steam Filature -Heong Wa Canton.	30/36	26/4.	20	38	38	40	39.76	Poor	16.4	17.6	16.2	21.0	17.0	84.0	82.0	82.0	85.6	83.26	Soft
	Canton Steam Filature.	28/30	26/4.	4	33	33	41	33	31.25	Poor	14.0	12.8	13.0	16.0	13.7	84.0	78.0	82.0	85.0	82.25	Fair
	Canton Steam Filature.	30/33	26/-	8	30.5	19	17	18	18.62	Poor	14.3	17.0	16.8	16.4	16.8	78.0	80.0	80.0	81.0	79.75	Poor
	Textile Filature	20/22	26/4	6	21	23	23	24	24.0	Fair	13.1	17.2	13.0	15.4	16.1	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.00	Poor
	Dupion Silk (Lance-chop) No.320 Chuilun Silk Filature - Machine made Dupion silk Changhai China manufactured by C.A. Tung.	40/60	24.4/8	2	47	40	60	50	50.0	Fair	11.4	12.4	9.8	10.4	11.0	93.6	89.0	92.0	92.0	92.07	Fair
Spinning Silk	Sycore Domestic Tasia Silk.	28/30	27/4	nil	30	31	33	37	30.0	Good	20.5	15.4	23.0	22.0	20.4	104.0	104.0	95.0	87.0	97.5	Good
	Govt. Silk Filature Sycore.	28/30	28/12.	1	31	29	29	31	30.25	very good	10.0	24.0	20.0	24.2	22.7	83.0	82.0	95.0	92.0	93.0	"
	-do-	20/22	24/12.	No.	13	21	22	18.5	21.13	Good	23.0	23.5	24.0	24.0	23.6	69.0	69.0	70.0	66.0	68.0	"
	-do-	13/15	28/8	1	15	15	15	14.0	14.67	Good	16.0	17.0	16.8	16.0	15.2	48.0	50.0	58.0	65.0	63.75	"

No.- Cleanliness:- 1. Long ends in knotting and fleecy. 2. Not very satisfactory.
4. Too much fleece. 5. Fair 6. Good.
7. Very Good 8. Very Good 9. Very Good.

No.3/32).

International Standards for-

	No. of Breaks	Quality	Uniformity	Nerve	Elasticity	Tenacity	Cleanliness.
1. Winding for Half an hour.	upto 3	Very good	Finer counts	Rustling noise	20% or more Very good	3 gms for denier - very good.	Free from long ends in knotting and from floss as tested in black table & in the black board.
2	3 to 5	Good	½ a denier &	When squeezed	17% to 20% - Good	2.5 to 3 gms. good	
3	5 to 7	Fair	Coarse counts	& regaining the	17% - fair	2 to 2.5 gms. fair	
4	above 7	bad	one denier on either side.	original form when pressure is removed.	below 17% - poor		

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KLS/12)

Annexure to Question No. 48(1)

Imports of Raw silk into India.

Quarter ending	Quantity (Lbs.)	Quarter ending	Quantity (Lbs.)
31-3-1929	818,633	31-3-1931	931,487
30-6-1929	801,663	30-6-1931	344,007
30-9-1929	591,844	30-9-1931	344,677
31-12-1929	824,674	31-12-1931	268,848
31-3-1930	698,980	31-3-1932	604,958
30-6-1930	487,714	30-6-1932	726,803
30-9-1930	608,030	30-9-1932	1,133,170
31-12-1930	826,478	31-12-1932	664,444

ECH/12)

Annexure to Question No 48.

EXCHANGE RATES.

1929

Bombay on

	Hongkong	Shanghai	Yokohama
January	138	176	126
February	136	173	124
March	135	172	123
April	136	170	123
May	135	168 - 163	124
June	130	162	123
July	134	162	124 - 130
August	136	162	130
September	134	161 - 154	129 - 133
October	133 - 131	163	132
November	130	163	134
December	117	161 - 145	134

1930

January	113	143 - 137	138
February	112 - 106	136 - 131	136
March	106	132	136
April	104	131	137
May	103 - 94	130 - 114	137
June	94 - 88	113 - 104	137
July	88	104	137
August	88 - 91	105 - 110	137
September	90	111	137
October	90	110	138
November	87	109	138
December	86 - 76	107-97	138

1931

January	73 - 68	97 - 88	138
February	68 - 64	87 - 82	137
March	64 - 70	82 - 89	137
April	68	89	137
May	68 - 64	88 - 80	137
June	68 - 71	80 - 90	137
July	71 - 68	90 - 86	137
August	67	84	137
September	67-68 - 68	84 - 107	137 - 167
October	88	111	168 - 195
November	90 - 94	111 - 124	195 - 204
December	94 - 99	124 - 134	204 - 146

1932

January	98	132 - 127	145 - 141
February	98	127 - 131	141 - 130
March	93 - 88	132 - 116	130 - 112
April	88 - 86	115 - 112	121
May	86	113	123 - 113
June	87	113	120 - 104
July	87	112	106
August	87 - 91	114 - 101	105 - 87
September	91	119	88 - 97
October	90	118	92
November	92	121	82
December	90	117	84

EM/12)

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Tels.—"INDUSCOM" *Codes used*—A.B.C., 5th Edn , Bentley

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Department of Industries and Commerce.

Mr. N. RAMA RAO, B.A., B.L.,
Director.

Immediate.

D. O. No. D4-8/32-33

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

Bangalore, dated ..6th..January.....*193* 3.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter No. D. 2583 of the 9th Decr. 1932 and subsequent reminder dated the 5th Jany. 33 calling for a report regarding protection to Silk Industry I write to inform you that the note is being fair copied and copies will be sent to you/to-morrow.

Yours sincerely,

H.K. Ramiengar

M. S. Ramachandra Rao, Esq., B.A.,
Assistant Secretary, Development Department,
Bangalore.

MYSORE SILK ASSOCIATION.

ಮೈಸೂರು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಸಂಘ.

Rajasabhabhushana
Mr. K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR, M.A.,
Honorary President.

Albert Victor Road, Chamarajapet,
Bangalore City,

Dated 2nd March 1933.

No: 51.
Enclosure.

6 MAR. 1933
No. 5771

DEVELOPMENT
3 MAR. 1933

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness The Maharaja of Mysore,
Development Department, B A N G A L O R E.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith for the information of Government, a copy of the replies sent by me to the questionnaire issued by the Indian Tariff Board in regard to silk industry in India.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

RS

HONORARY PRESIDENT

Subs for perusal.
K.Ø. 3.3.33.

Please put up
the replies sent to
Dr. Mr. Mayne &
Mr. Hyde for file. Mys
4/3/33

Vide Memorandum R.
put up below..
18.4.3.33.

For perusal
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MYSORE SILK ASSOCIATION.

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Replies to Questionnaire issued by the Indian Tariff Board in regard to Silk Industry in India.

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Question: 1.

The Sericultural Industry in Mysore is more than a century old. It is practised mostly as a subsidiary industry (subsidiary to agriculture), in about 2,500 villages covering an area of about 10,000 square miles in the maidan Districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Kolar. Attempts are being made to introduce it in the other Districts also of the State; but owing to the depressed condition of the industry for some time past, appreciable progress could not be made in this direction.

The industry in its various stages gives occupation now to over 1½ lakhs of families or nearly 5 lakhs of persons as detailed below. (In the absence of accurate official statistics, the figures given are only approximate):

	No. of families.
(1) Mulberry growing and Silkworm rearing ...	1,00,000
(2) Reeling	10,000
(3) Re-reeling, twisting and throwing	25,000
(4) Weaving	
Total ...	1,35,000

The mulberry grower generally rears his worms also; and in rare cases, he sells the leaves to the rearer of worms. The rearer generally sells his cocoons to the reeler, though in exceptional cases, he reels his own cocoons.

Question: 2.

The mulberry grower who is also generally the silkworm rearer, ordinarily finds his own money for his cultivation and other ex-

- borrowing when necessary from the local moneylender or co-operative society. He is also sometimes financed by the purchaser of the cocoons who advances the money required and recovers it from the value of the cocoons supplied to him.

Ordinarily, the rearer gets the value of the cocoons from the reeler at the time of sale; but when business is dull, he has to wait till the reeler gets a sale for the silk reeled by him.

The reeler generally gets his finance from the merchant with whom he has arranged for the purchase of the silk reeled by him. Here too, he cannot always get the full value of the silk from the merchant immediately on delivery but has often to wait till the merchant finds a sale for the silk.

There are no regular or well established organisations for the marketing of cocoons or the reeled silk and it is chiefly done by private arrangement.

The above remarks apply to the charka silk, (i.e., silk reeled on country charkas) which forms about 94% of the silk produced in the State, the filatures and domestic basins contributing the remaining 6%

Question: 3

Of the area under mulberry nearly 70% is dry (rainfed) and the remaining 30% is irrigated. The yield of mulberry is about - 10,000 lbs. per acre for irrigated and 6,000 lbs. per acre for dry land - giving an average of about 7,200 lbs. per acre - which should give about 450 lbs. of cocoons. This is however, the maximum average attainable for each acre of mulberry under the most favourable conditions - with seasonable rainfall, absence of disease among worms &c. Owing however, to unfavourable season conditions, diseases among worms &c.,(and of late, also to the indifferent attention paid by raiyats to the cultivation of the plant on account of the depressed condition of the industry) - the actual yield is generally less.

The subjoined table gives the area under mulberry, the maximum

quantit-

quantity of cocoons attainable therefor and the actual quantity obtained during each of the past 6 years:

Year	Area under mulberry in acres	Estimated maximum attainable: Qty. of coons in lakhs of lbs.	Estimated maximum attainable: Qty. of silk in lakhs of lbs.	Actual production and values: Qty. of coons in lakhs of lbs.	Actual production and values: Value in lakhs of Rupees	Actual production and values: Qty. of silk in lakhs of lbs.	Actual production and values: Value of silk in lakhs of Rupees
19 26-27	53,483	243.00	18.85	150.00	88.00	11.50	110.20
27-28	50,194	232.00	17.10	130.00	75.00	10.00	90.00
28-29	46,312	207.00	16.00	120.00	62.00	9.20	73.00
29-30	43,624	198.00	15.20	114-40	55.00	8.80	69.30
30-31	42,881	190.00	14.61	111.80	35.00	8.60	51.60
31-32	36,511	164.00	12.61	96.20	30.00	7.40	41.62

It may be observed here that the highest area under mulberry attained by the State was 53,483 acres in the year 1926-27 which has gradually got reduced to 36,511 owing to the decline of the industry. If the above area had been maintained the maximum quantity of cocoons obtainable therefrom would be 243 lakhs of lbs.

Question: 4.

The cocoons generally reared in the State are from the Mysore race of worms and they give a silk content of 12%. Hybrids between pure Mysore and Chinese and Japanese races of worms supplied by the Department of Sericulture are also being reared by the raiyats in some places and they have a silk content of about 13 to 14%.

There have been only two filatures in Mysore - one run by Government and the other owned by a private gentleman, and both continue working - though hit hard by the depression in the industry. A good number of country charkas have, however, ceased or suspended working owing to the depression and the owners thereof thrown out of occupation to a great extent.

Question: 5.

Unlike Chinese and Japanese silkworms which are univoltine

or bivoltine, the indigenous Mysore silkworm is multivoltine. It feeds on mulberry leaf and yields good lustrous silk of high quality. Of late, hybrids between pure Japanese or Chinese races are also being reared by the sericulturists; but these form a very small part of the total seed supply. The Mysore worm takes about 30 days after hatching to form its cocoon while the hybrid worm takes about 25 days. For a detailed description of the process of rearing the worms &c., kind reference is invited to pages 2 and 3 of the memorandum on sericulture in Mysore prepared by the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, copy of which is attached.

Question: 6.

The sericulturists in Mysore do not generally have separate rearing houses. The silkworms are reared in a portion of the dwelling houses. Pukka buildings with proper arrangements for ventilation &c., are constructed by Government for rearing at a cost of about Rs.3,000/- each in their Departmental Silk Farms. The equipment of a rearing house includes stands, trays, chandrikes, bamboo baskets, gunny-bags or hessian cloth, lantern, rat-trap, and earthen or iron pots for keeping stands. The stands are made of jungle wood supports, with bamboo cross-bars, each stand holding 10 to 12 trays of silk worms. The trays and chandrikes are entirely made of bamboo. All these appliances are obtainable locally.

The cost of equipment for a rearing house capable of rearing 2 ounces of seed at a time ranges from Rs.45/- to Rs.60/- according to the locality. The stands last between 5 to 8 years and the chandrikes 3 to 5 years. The other articles of equipment require renewal at shorter intervals of 6 months to 2 years. The charges on appliances for rearing silkworm from an ounce of seed vary from Re.1/- to Rs.2/- according to local conditions.

The rearing houses and the equipment now used by the sericulturists admit of considerable improvement and the matter is receiving due attention at the hands of the Sericultural Department as well as the Mysore Silk Association.

Question: 7.

It is understood that the method of rearing adopted in Mysore does not vary in essentials from that in vogue in other countries.

Question: 8.

The silkworm generally reared by sericulturists in Mysore is of the indigenous kind. In recent years, hybrids between Mysore and Japanese or China races are also being reared by the sericulturists from seed prepared and supplied by the Sericultural Department which imports the Japanese and Chinese seeds from time to time for the purpose.

There are special and separate agencies for the production and supply of seed apart from that for reeling cocoons. These consist of:-

(1) Private seed cocoon producers in certain areas like Bidadi and Kunigal who specialise in their production.

(2) Government grainages.

(3) Aided grainages.

(4) Sericultural Co-operative Societies.

All these work under the supervision and control of the Department of Sericulture. Besides these, there is a class of silkworm rearers called "Chawki" rearers who specialise in procuring seed cocoons or disease free layings and rear young worms till the end of first moult and sell these to the sericulturists who rear the worms for producing reeling cocoons. This system has its advantages inasmuch as the "Chawki" (young worm) is reared with great care to avoid losses in the further processes of rearing. The staff of the Sericultural Department is in intimate touch with these people also. For other particulars of the organisation, please see the printed note about "Development of Sericulture in Mysore" published by the Department of Sericulture.

The cost of production of one ounce of disease free layings in (1) the aided grainages and (2) the Government grainages during

the

the past 4 years was as follows:

year	Cost of production per ounce in Govt. Grainages	in Aided Grainages
1928-29	2-13-8	1- 8-9
1929-30	2- 9-1	1- 7-3
1930-31	2- 3-7	1- 3-4
1931-32	2- 1-3	1- 0-9

The cost in the Government grainages has been higher owing to their better equipment and highly trained labour and the more scientific methods adopted in them. The seeds are supplied however by the Government from their grainages to the raiyats at about half their cost price with a view to encourage and popularise their use.

Question: 9.

The Mysore race of worms is multivoltine which gives 5 to 6 crops in a year. The Japanese and Chinese races reared in the Government Farms are univoltines and bivoltines. It is understood that by the adoption of artificial hatching methods, 5 to 6 crops of univoltine and bivoltine races also are reared in the Government Silk Farms. An ounce of Mysore silkworm seed gives about 42 to 45 thousand worms.

The total quantity of seed utilised in the State during 1931-32 is said to have been a little over 3 lakhs of ounces.

Question: 10.

The silkworms in Mysore are fed on mulberry leaves. Mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing go hand in hand. In Mysore, the system of plantation is bush. Of late, the Department of Sericulture have been advising raiyats to plant mulberry trees also. The initial expenditure for planting a new mulberry garden varies between Rs.75/- and Rs.100/- per acre. Mulberry gardens may be rainfed (in dry lands), and irrigated where there are facilities for irrigation. The cultural operations comprise of digging, manuring, weeding &c., and these are done at fixed intervals. Generally

Generally one digging is given after harvesting a crop of leaves. Manure is applied one to two times in a year. The manures most commonly used are Farm-yard manure and silkworm litter. Artificial manures and oil-cakes are also being used of late. Gardens in dry lands generally yield 4 to 5 crops a year, while irrigated gardens give six to seven crops of leaves. From crop to crop the size of leaf and quantity of leaf diminish. In summer rainfed gardens do not yield leaves, while irrigated gardens are in bearing all the year round.

The quantity of leaf harvested per year from an acre of rainfed mulberry garden is about 6,000 lbs., and that from irrigated garden is about 10,000 to 15,000 lbs., depending upon the quantity of manure used and the cultural operations done. The costs of cultivation per year per acre vary from Rs.130/- to Rs.200/- in the case of irrigated gardens, while the expenditure on rainfed garden may come up to Rs.80/-

Mulberry gardens last between 8 and 15 to 20 years according as they are rainfed or ~~xxxx~~ irrigated. The number of plants per acre varies from 4,000 to 5,000 in Mysore District, and in areas where mulberry is cultivated in dry lands. In gardens along river banks in Channapatna area, the number ~~of~~ may vary between 8,000 and 10,000. In Kolar District and parts of Bangalore District, the number of plants per acre may vary from 60,000 to 80,000 per acre.

The initial and recurring expenses vary according to locality and system of plantation. From information gathered from certain representative raiyats, the approximate averages for the several kinds of gardens are given below:

	Initial Expenditure.	Annual Expenditure	
		Now	5 years or so ago
(1) Dry land ..	Rs. 73- 4-0	63- 4-0	92-12-0
(2) Tank irrigated gardens.	108- 0-0	86- 0-0	134- 3-0
(3) Deep well irrigated gardens ..	165- 0-0	142- 8-0	186- 0-0
(4) Shallow well irrigated gardens	100- 0-0	144- 0-0	--

(Question 11.

Question: 11.

For answer regarding the cost of cultivating mulberry per acre now please see reply to question No.10. There are no alternative crops to mulberry in the sense of their being grown on mulberry lands by rotation. The mulberry lands can, however, in the event of the abandonment of mulberry cultivation be used for other crops such as jawar, ragi, and horsegram, ordinarily grown in dry lands, and paddy, sugar-cane, potato and onions &c., grown on wet and garden lands in the locality. The approximate total cost of cultivation of one acre of some of the above and the receipts therefrom are given below:

	Expenditure per acre:	Receipts per acre
(1) Jawar (jola)	Rs. 47/-	Rs. 49/-
(2) Ragi	46/-	50/-
(3) Sugarcane	135/-	165/-
(4) Potatoes	250/-	300/-

Question: 12.

The following steps are understood to be taken by the Sericultural Department to reduce costs of production of mulberry leaf and to improve the quality of leaf:-

(1) Improvement in cultural operations including manurial experiments to increase the yield of leaf.

(2) Introduction and propagation of better varieties of mulberry from China and Japan.

(3) Improvement of Mysore mulberry by grafting and other methods.

(4) Popularisation of mulberry topes.

(5) Eradication of pests affecting mulberry.

Question: 13.

On an average, about a third of the worms hatching are lost in rearing. The chief causes are the following:

1. Loss in changing beds;

2. Loss from insects such as lizards, cockroaches, rats, ants,&c;

3. Losses due to diseases.

Question: 14.

Question: 14.

In Mysore the silkworms suffer from the following diseases:

1. Pebrine; 2. Flacherie; 3. Grasserie.

Pebrine is both hereditary and contaminating. The remedies adopted are:

1. Examination of seeds to eliminate diseased ones.

2. Use of disease free eggs.

3. Disinfection of rearing houses and appliances.

Flacherie:- This disease is brought about by sudden variations in temperature and humidity, bad or unsuitable quality of mulberry leaf fed to the worms and faulty or defective rearing especially of the young worms. The Sericultural Department combats this by popularising better methods of rearing.

Grasserie:- This disease, the loss from which is not considerabl is said to appear when there is sudden rainfall after a dry spell when worms which have been previously fed with leaves with low moisture content are subsequently fed with leaves having high moisture content.

Question: 15.

Climate is certainly a very important factor in the rearing of silkworms. Though the ideal temperature for rearing of worms may be between 75 Degrees to 80 Degrees Fahrenheit with 50 to 70 per cent humidity, worms can, with proper care, be reared even over wide ranges of the above percentages. That the Mysore State possesses the most favourable conditions for the rearing of the worms is evidenced by the progress the industry has made and the high level it has attained among the sericultural provinces and states not only in India but also of the world.

Question: 16. Sericulturists who use disease free layings get for each ounce of seed about 50 lbs of cocoons for the Mysore race of worms and 70 lbs for cross-breeds.

Question: 17.

The sericulturists do not maintain regular accounts and they cannot therefore give accurate figures in this respect. The figures moreover, vary from place to place. The average figures for rearing one ounce of seed five years ago and now so far as they could be ascertained from enquiries made are as follows:

	T.Narsipur area: Dry.	Channapatna area: River.	Chikballapur Well-irrigated	Kunigal seed area: Dry
1. Cost of seed	Rs. 1- 6- 7	1- 6- 5	3- 4- 0	1- 6- 6
2. Cost of labour	2-13- 0	1-14- 0	3- 0- 0	3- 0- 0
3. Cost of leaves	12- 8- 0	11- 1- 4	15- 6-10	18- 3- 0
4. Cost of appliances	1- 8- 0	0-11- 5	2- 4- 8	2- 4- 8
5. Other expenditure	0- 6- 0	0- 4- 0	0- 8- 0	0- 9- 5
Total	Rs.18- 9- 0	15- 5- 2	24- 7- 6	25- 7- 7
	N O W			
	1- 0- 9	1- 6- 5	2- 0- 0	1- 0- 9
	2- 4- 0	1-14- 8	2- 0- 0	2- 6- 0
	11- 8- 0	12- 0- 0	11-10- 9	14- 9- 0
	1- 0- 0	0-11- 5	1-14- 4	2- 4- 8
	0- 4- 0	0- 4- 0	0- 4- 0	0- 9- 5
Total	Rs.16- 0- 9	16- 4- 6	17-13- 1	20-13-10

Question: 18.

About 97% of the cocoons produced in the State are used for reeling, and three per cent for seed purposes, a good portion of the latter being supplied to the rearers in the Kollegal Taluk of the Madras Presidency. The reeling cocoons are sold by weight and seed cocoons by number. Generally, the seed cocoons fetch higher prices than the reeling cocoons. At present reeling cocoons sell at five annas per pound and 1,000 seed cocoons weighing a little less than two pounds at Rs.0-12-0 to Re.1-0-0

Question: 19.

Cocoons are sold to reelers or to dealers in cocoons by sericulturists.

sericulturists. They are sold as soon as they are formed irrespective of the state of the market, as otherwise, the moths will emerge and the cocoons become unfit for reeling purposes.

The average prices of cocoons for the past nine years are given below:

1924-25 ..	Rs.0-10- 2 per lb.		1929-30 ..	Rs.0- 7- 6 per lb.	
1925-26 ..	0- 9- 8	"	1930-31 ..	0- 4- 7	"
1926-27 ..	0- 9- 6	"	1931-32 ..	[illegible]	"
1927-28 ..	0- 9- 3	"		0- 5- 0	
1928-29 ..	0- 8- 3	"	1932-33 .. (Upto end of December)	0- 4-10	"

The average production of raw silk and waste for 100 lbs. of raw cocoons in country charka is about 7½ lbs and 4 lbs respectively, the yield of silk depending upon the quality of silk produced.

Question: 20.

The following kinds of reeling machines are used for producing raw silk in Mysore:

1. Indigenous country charka which forms the largest and number about 4,000.
2. Mysore Domestic Basins of which there are about 125.
3. French and Italian Filatures.

The first two are worked entirely by hand. In the filatures of which there are only two as mentioned in answer to question No.4, the reels are run by power but the actual reeling work in all the machines is done by hand. The domestic basins have practically been idle for some time past owing to the depression of the industry.

Charka: This is a simple machine consisting of a wooden reel in frame work resting on an iron axle at one extremity and mounted on two wooden supports about 3 to 3½ feet high. The Charka is turned by the handle. The wooden supports on which the reel is mounted are fixed parallel to and about 3 feet or so from the oven. The oven has a copper or earthen basin fixed into it. The charka has a distributor to it. The "Tarpatti" through which the silk thread passes is mounted on a bamboo, and this rests against the reeling

pan.

pan. The cocoons are filled in bamboo baskets containing about 25 to 30 lbs and steamed by keeping them on the reeling pan, which contains boiling water. To steam one consignment it takes about half an hour or so. The steamed cocoons are kept kept in bamboo trays spreading them in thin layers to allow them to air dry. This should be allowed to remain for two or three days in the trays and then used for reeling. Steamed cocoons cannot be stored for more than two weeks. Great care must be taken of cocoons during rainy season. To reel the silk it is necessary to cook the cocoons to dissolve the gum. For this purpose small quantities of cocoons are taken at a time and cooked for about 4 to 5 minutes in boiling water in the basin. The outer layer of cocoons which is floss is removed by means of a small brush and is collected as waste (ie., silk waste of commerce). The true ends of the filaments are found and a sufficient number of these is joined and drawn out through the "thar patti" and passed on over the distributor and on to the charka and wound round. Then the turner turns the charka the thread is wound round. The reeler keeps feeding cocoons. The process is repeated. There are certain obvious defects in this system of charka reeling. The cooking of cocoons, preparing and reeling are done in the same basin. Cooking and reeling need different temperatures and this facility is lacking here. Consequently elasticity and tenacity may suffer. The water is too dirty for the reeler to observe the exact number of cocoons fed.

Every charka has a reeler and a turner and an extra cooly for splitting fuel and supplying water.

2. Domestic Basins: This basin was designed by Mr. N. Rama Rao, then Superintendent of Sericulture and patented by the Sericultural Department. It consists of a wooden table (rectangular about 37" X 18") completely covered with zinc sheet and has a copper reeling pan about 18" X 10" X 3" fixed into it. The table is mounted in angle iron posts about 3 feet high. It has a separate copper cauldron which supplies hot water to the reeling basin. It has also

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a cooking basin fitted close to the copper cauldron on the oven. The cocoons are cooked in the cooking basin by the cooker and passed on to the reeler who finds true ends and passes in Jette-Bouts which catch the thread that is drawn out by the reeler and taken through a system of pulleys that gives a "croissure" and the thread is passed on to the reel though the glass guide attached to the distributor moving in front of the reel. The system of Jette-Bouts and system of pulleys is fixed to a framework in iron and adjusted on reeling table. The reel-box is behind the reeler and close to him to enable him to knot the broken ends. The silk reeled in this is high grade. Cooking and reeling of cocoons are done in separate basins. There is a croissure which ensures cohesion etc., of the thread. Uniformity in size can be maintained as the reeler is able to see the number of cocoons fed, and the thread is continuous as knotting is done. The set is durable and portable and within easy means of reelers. The domestic basin is hand-driven. There is a central axle to the reel which has the fly-wheel attached to it. The fly-wheel has a belt that conveys motion to another rod attached to the reeling table in front of it. This rod rotates by means of strings passing round the wooden pulley and on to Jette-Boutes. The cold water necessary for reeling basin and the copper cauldron is supplied from the tank kept on the reel-box. The reeling basin receives supply of hot and cold water from the copper cauldron and tank respectively.

Filature Basins: The filature basins are more or less like domestic basins in essentials. But there are separate arrangements for brushing. The heating is done by steam. In addition to cookers and reelers separate knotters are employed for knotting the broken ends.

Question: 21.

The following statement shows the estimated total output of raw silk and silk waste in the State together with their values during the past six years:

Year.

Year	Production of raw silk: lbs.	value.	Production of silk waste: lbs.	value.
1926-27	11,60,000	Rs.1,10,20,000	5,80,000	5,80,000
1927-28	10,00,000	90,00,000	5,00,000	2,50,000
1928-29	9,20,000	73,60,000	4,60,000	2,30,000
1929-30	8,80,000	69,30,000	4,40,000	2,20,000
1930-31	8,60,000	51,60,000	4,30,000	1,07,500
1931-32	7,40,000	41,62,500	3,70,000	92,500

In filatures, 18 to 20 lbs. of green cocoons are required to produce one pound of silk. In charkas about 13 to 14 lbs of cocoons are required to produce one pound of silk. The proportion of waste to raw silk is about one half to three-fifths in the charkas and seven-tenths to three-fourths in the filatures.

Question: 22.

The initial cost of equipment of country charka varies from Rs.10/- to Rs.15/-. A charka gives about 1½ lbs of silk per day and lasts with occasional repairs for about five to six years.

Mysore Domestic Basins: A single basin unit costs Rs.200/-, and the Department of Sericulture sells it to Mysore raiyats at a concession rate of Rs.130/-. Double basin unit costs Rs.350/- and is sold at Rs.250/-; and five basin unit costing Rs.800/- is sold for Rs.600/-. One basin gives one to one and a half lbs of silk per day according to the size of silk reeled. The life of these basins is understood to be about 20 years.

Question: 23.

(a) The cost of production per lb of charka silk during 1931-32 amounted to Rs.6/- as per details given below:

For a daily production of 1½ lbs.

1. Cost of cocoons	Rs.	6- 9- 0
2. Cost of labour	Rs.	0-14- 0
3. Cost of fuel	Rs.	0-10- 0
4. Cost of water	Rs.	0- 4- 0
5. Cost of supervision & management		self
6. Cost of repairs & maintenance		"
7. Selling expenses	Rs.	0- 2- 3
8. Other expenses	Rs.	0-11- 0
	Rs.	9- 2- 3
Deduct cost of waste	Rs.	0- 2- 3
	Rs.	9- 0- 0

Cost per lb. - Rs.6-0-0

The actual cost varies from place to place, ranging between Rs.5/- and Rs.6-4-0. The figures given are the average.

(b) The cost of producing 1 lb of silk in domestic basin during 1931-32 amounted to Rs.7-14-0 as follows:

For a daily production of 5 lbs. on the basin.

1. Cost of cocoons	Rs.	31- 4- 0
2. " labour		3-12- 0
3. " fuel..		1- 0- 0
4. " water		0-10- 0
5. " management		self
6. " repairs &c.		"
7. " selling		0- 7- 6
8. " other expenses.. ..		3- 6- 0
	Rs.	40- 7- 6
Deduct cost of 3 lbs. of silk waste		1- 2- 0
	Rs.	39- 5- 6

Cost of production per lb. of silk - Rs.7-14-0

As regards the cost of production in previous years, except the variations in the price of cocoons - which are furnished in answer to question No.19, there has been no material alteration in the other items.

Question: 24.

It is understood that the two filatures in Mysore - the Government filature as also the private owned one - are not at a disadvantage as compared with those in other countries in respect of the above items of expenditure.

Question: 28.

Accurate statistics are not available in this respect. The figures given below which are based on careful estimates made may be taken, however, as fairly approximate:

	:No. of families engaged: 1926 - 27	1931-32
1. Mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing: No. of families indirectly benefited such as those employed in cultural operations, supply of appliances &c.,	1,60,000	1,00,000
2. Reeling ..	15,000	10,000
3. Weaving and connected operations and other miscellaneous works	20,000	25,000
T o t a l	1,95,000	1,35,000

Question: 30.

i (a) 8 annas to 10 annas per day is the rate of wages paid to reelers working with charka.

(b) 6 annas to 8 annas per day to reelers working with Mysore domestic or other basin.

(c) 7½ annas to 9½ annas per day in the Government filature.

ii. The sericultural industry in the State is in now way hampered by inefficiency of labour. Its depression is entirely due to influx of cheap foreign silks.

iii. In Mysore, the Department of Sericulture trains sons of rearers, reelers and other skilled labourers in its institutions. Free reeling schools are attached to domestic units. Silk twisting schools are provided to train women in re-reeling and twisting. Reeling and grainage demonstrations are held for the benefit of reelers and raiyats in sericultural villages. The sericulturist is imparted instruction in improved methods of rearing by the staff of the Department. Scholarships are awarded by Government as well as by local bodies to enable sons of sericulturists to obtain training in Government Farms. In [illegible]

middle schools, training is being imparted in sericulture as a vocational subject.

Question: 35.

In the Mysore State, no spinning of silk waste is carried on. Ghosha ladies prepare handspun silk from pierced cocoons during their leisure hours. The quantity of handspun silk is small. Re-reeling and throwing of charka silk are being carried on in some of the silk centres. In some places, Government have started re-reeling and twisting schools.

Question: 36.

Bangalore City has a few silk throwing factories. At Namballi (Mysore District), a silk throwing factory has been established recently. These throwing factories generally do commission "throwing".

Question: 37.

The raw silk is used for weaving of silk fabrics, manufacture of gold thread and Nakhi etc.

Question: 38.

The total Indian demand for raw silk is about four million pounds.

ii. The total Indian production of raw silk is about two million pounds - not less than 50% of the demand. Nearly half of this is contributed by Mysore.

Question: 39.

The subjoined table shows the total quantity of silk produced in the Mysore State and the quantity exported from the State for use in other parts of India during the past 6 years:

Year	Raw silk quantity produced lbs.	Quantity sold for use in other parts of India	Silk Waste	
			Quantity produced. lbs.	Quantity exported. lbs.
1926-27	11,60,000	7,46,692	5,80,000	6,13,223
1927-28	10,00,000	6,70,760	5,00,000	4,80,848
1928-29	9,20,000	6,19,650	4,60,000	4,93,394
1929-30	8,80,000	5,52,344	4,40,000	4,62,890
1930-31	8,60,000	3,83,440	4,30,000	2,34,720
1931-32	7,40,000	3,67,440	3,70,000	2,36,530

It will be seen from the above that about 30 to 40% of the silk is used locally i.e., in the State itself, and the rest is exported to other parts of India.

Bangalore is the biggest silk market in the State. Next in importance come Channapatna, Sidlaghatta and Chickballapur. Bangalore has about forty silk koties. The reeler deposits his silk in the silk koties and receives an advance varying between 50 and 70% of the value of the silk. In addition to interest on the money so advanced, a commission of one anna per seer (of 26½ tolas) is also charged by the koti owner to large purchasers from outside Mysore. The broker charges a commission of 2 to 4 annas per lb. of silk. These brokers who are five in number in Bangalore City arrange for credit sales also when necessary. They have their clients in Gadag, Hubli, Belgaum, Conjeevaram and Salem.

The koti owner sends quotations to customers in different silk weaving centres of trade outside the State, and sends out consignments as orders are received therefor. So soon as the value of the silk is received from the consignee, it is credited to the account of the reeler and the advance made to him is adjusted out of it.

All the silk waste produced in Mysore is exported through Bombay or Madras. The silk waste merchants in Bangalore and Channapatna have their agents in reeling centres who collect the waste and send it to the headquarters. The silk waste merchants supply waste to exporting houses. The exporting houses may in some cases render financial assistance. Generally, the amount is paid on the receipt of Railway receipt.

Question: 40.

The chief silk markets for Mysore silk are Gadag, Hubli, Belgaum and Bagalkote in Bombay Presidency, and Trichinopoly, Conjeevaram and Kumbakonam in Madras Presidency. The quantity of silk sent to Northern India market is very little. Foreign silks are generally imported into Bombay and Tuticorn. Of

late, it would appear that Madras also imports foreign silks.

The distances and freights are noted below:

		Distance in miles.	Freight per 75 lbs.
Bangalore to	Gadag	290	3- 3- 0
"	Hubli	292	3- 3- 3
"	Belgaum	330	3-15- 0
"	Bagalkote	356	3-15- 0
"	Conjeevaram	197	2- 3- 0
"	Salem	164	2- 2- 0
Bombay to	Gadag	490	4-13- 0
"	Hubli	453	4-10- 0
"	Belgaum	365	4- 6- 0
"	Bagalkote	408	4- 3- 0
Tuticorn to	Salem	320	3- 5- 0
	Conjeevaram	205	1-12- 0

Question: 41.

The sale price of Mysore silk in markets outside Mysore cannot be compared with price for silk in Bangalore market as the silk that is exported from Bangalore etc., is got re-reeled and twisted in the outside weaving centres where they are sold and the charges of these operations are added to the original price of the silk. Deducting these charges there is no appreciable difference between the net prices.

Question: 42.

The charka silk which forms the bulk of silk produced in the State is not graded according to scientific methods. The silk koties determine the quality by examining for uniformity, cleanness, colour, lustre, broken ends, nerve &c. The high grade silks vix., filature and Mysore domestic unit basin silks are examined by means of instruments. Charka silk admits of improvement, and it can be graded when reeling is improved. Systematic improvement in grading can be effected on the establishment of a standard quality based on accurate tests. The Silk Association is working towards the establishment of a central conditioning house for this purpose. But progress is greatly hampered by the present critical condition of the industry.

Question: 43.

The prices as published by the Chamber of Commerce and those paid to reelers as ascertained by actual enquiry show no

marked

marked ~~differences~~ variations between them, though there may be some slight differences in respect of individual transactions. A statement showing the Chamber of Commerce figures as compared with the actual prices at which the various kinds of Mysore silk were sold in Bangalore during each month in the year 1932 is attached as Annexure "A".

Question: 44.

The silk merchants in Mysore do not directly import foreign silks from China or Japan. They get the foreign silks from importers in Bombay. The quantity of foreign silk imported into Mysore State during each year from 1928-29 is given below:

Year	Quantity in lbs.
1928-29 (April to March):	19,875
~~1929-30~~ 1930-31	30,560
1931-32	36,560
1932-33 (April to end of September 1932)	97,360

It will be seen from the above that the quantity of foreign silk imported into the State has been steadily increasing from 1928-29 and that the imports during the 6 months alone ending September 1932 have shown a phenomenal increase, being nearly 2½ times that of all the 12 months of the previous year. That this phenomenal increase has been due to the great fall in the price of the imported (mostly Chinese) ~~silk~~ silk will be evident from the subjoined ~~comparative~~ comparative statement of the prices of Mysore and Chinese silk during the past 5 years.

(vide statement next page)

Statement showing the difference between Canton(Foreign) and Mysore silk during the past 5 years.

BANGALORE RATES.

No.	In the year.	Varieties.			Pure Mysore.	
		Canton (Lbs) Rs. A. P.	Duppion (Lbs) Rs. A. P.	Dance (Lbs) Rs. A. P.	1st quality (Lbs) Rs. A. P.	2nd quality (Lbs) Rs. A. P.
1.	1927 - 28.	9- 12- 0	6- 9- 0	...	9- 8- 0	8- 6- 0
2.	1928 - 29.	7- 0- 0	6- 9- 0	5- 14- 0	8- 10- 0	7- 12- 0
3.	1929 - 30.	6- 8- 0	5- 8- 0	6- 2- 0	8- 2- 0	7- 5- 0
4.	1930-31.	6- 2- 0	4- 14- 0	5- 4- 0	6- 9- 0	5- 10- 0
5.	1931 - 32.	4- 14- 0	4- 6- 0	5- 10- 0	5- 7- 0	4- 11- 0

Question 45: Canton steam filature and Duppion silks are the chief foreign silks which compete with the local silk in the State. It is not known how the above are classified in the Indian Customs - Tariff.

Question 46: Taking the Chinese Canton steam filature silk which is the foreign raw silk ~~which is the~~ most used in this State, it is sold in the Bangalore market at about Rs. 4-11-0 per lb. If xxx from this be deducted freight, insurance handling and other charges from Bombay at about 5% and the import duty at 25% now being levied thereon, the tariff valuation of the silk would come to about - Rs. 3-9-0 per lb. at Bombay. Deducting from this, the freight - transhipment and other charges from Canton to Bombay at about 6 annas per lb. the value xx at place of shipment will approximately be about Rs. 3-3-0 per lb. Taking 25% of this to represent reeling and other charges incidental to the manufacture of the silk and the remaining 75% as the price of the cocoons, it is found that the xxxx (latter price of cocoons) works out to about Rs. 2-6-0 for the quantity of cocoon required to produce one lb of silk. As about 15 lbs of cocoons are required to produce a lb of silk in South China this gives a rate of about 2½ annas per lb of cocoons. The price of cocoons in Mysore is now about five annas per lb. so that the South China Cocoons (which are there used for Canton silk) cost as per above computation duly about half of those of Mysore cocoons. Though we have no authoritative information regarding the actual cost of production of cocoons in South China in view of the fact that the labour, agricultural and other conditions in China do not seem to be superior to those in Mysore, it is impossible to conceive that the cocoons in South China could be produced at the above mentioned price; and one cannot help arriving at the xxx conclusion that the filatures in South China are selling their silk at below actual cost. To what extent the low prices charges by the Canton filatures are due to their desire to xxxx capture the Indian market and kill the Indian Industry by dumping their goods even at a loss, or are due to special concessions and facilities in the xxxx nature of subsidies, bounties etc., granted by the Government of

the country

country, it is not possible to say. But there appears to be no doubt that the Canton silk is, as already stated, sold at much less than the cost price.

What has been said above in respect of Canton silk - which is the greatest competitor to the Mysore silk - may be considered applicable to a large extent to other foreign silks also imported into India.

Question: 47.

In respect of natural quality, the Mysore silk does not suffer in comparison with the Canton silk. Both have nearly the same colour. The Mysore silk has however more elasticity, tenacity, nerve and lustre, while the Canton steam filature silk being better reeled has better winding qualities. The low price charged for the imported silk is not due to any marked difference in quality but is due to other causes mentioned in answer to question 46. Owing to the great disparity in their prices, the weaver naturally prefers to purchase the cheaper foreign silk instead of the local silk which costs more.

Question: 48.

There can be no doubt that besides the causes mentioned against question 46, the continued depretiation of Chinese and Japanese currencies with regard to silver has also been important factor in bringing down the rupee value of Chinese and Japanese silks. The subjoined statement shows the exchange value of the rupee in terms of the local (Chinese and Japanese coins) on the 1st January for each year from 1929.

	China		Japan
	Hongkong dollars	Shanghai taels	Yokohama yens
January 1929	1.38	1.76	1.25
1930	1.13	1.37	1.34
1931	.73	.97	1.38
December 1932	.90	1.17	.84

It

It will be seen from the above that the rupee value of the Chinese and Japanese currency has fallen by more than 30 per cent since 1929, resulting in a corresponding reduction in the rupee value of all the articles produced in these countries. The imports of Chinese and foreign silks have been decreasing in response to the depreciation of their currencies with occasional set back due to political or other troubles in these countries; and so long as the depreciation continues, the increase in the imports are also bound to continue to the prejudice of local products unless suitable measures are adopted to counteract this tendency.

Question: 49.

No silk waste is imported into India.

Question: 50.

Investigations were made for installing a silk waste plant in the State; but the project had to be dropped owing to its high cost and the risks due to depression in the silk trade. It is understood that a capital of 7 lakhs may be required for installing a factory capable of dealing with the total quantity of waste produced in Mysore, about 5 lakhs for plant and machinery and buildings &c., and 2 lakhs for working capital.

Questions: 51 and 52.

The general world depression in agriculture and trade must no doubt have affected the silk industry also to some extent. But the present serious situation in regard to this industry in India is attributable not so much to the world factors as to the country being flooded by Chinese and Japanese silks at prices at which it is found impossible for the local silk to compete. The world factors have, however, tended to accentuate and greatly increase the importation of Chinese silk into India. China, having within the last 2 years been almost ousted by Japan from the American silk market, has been concentrating on India and increasing the import of its silk into India at a rate which unless checked in time by a suitable protective

protective tariff, will spell absolute ruin and disaster to the Indian Silk Industry.

Question: 53.

It is difficult to say how long the causes of the present decline will continue to operate. But one thing seems certain, and that is that unless their operation is promptly checked, the industry in India may die out beyond any hope of revival.

Question: 54.

Mysore has not been exporting silk or cocoons to countries outside India. The decline in the export of silk waste is evidently due to the general trade depression in foreign countries.

Question: 55.

Yes. The present revenue duty on silk is quite inadequate and unsuited to present conditions and should therefore be replaced by a protective duty sufficiently high to serve the required purpose.

Question: 56.

The answer to this question is a decided affirmative, for India has been producing nearly a half of the total quantity of silk consumed in the country; and of this Mysore contributes nearly 50%. This State has all the natural advantages for the expansion of the industry in respect of climate, cheap power and labour and a large market for its produce. There is inherited skill among the people of the State in the cultivation of mulberry and the rearing of silkworms. The Government of the State are in a position to make electric power available at easy rates to persons who wish to use it for their cottage industries. They have also been earnest in the introduction of improved methods of mulberry cultivation, rearing and reeling.

Notwithstanding these facilities and attempts at improvement, it is impossible for the industry to make headway under present conditions, against the ruinous competition to which it is subjected. With suitable protection for some time, there is every hope that

sufficient

sufficient advance will be made with the industry so as to enable it to successfully stand competition with other countries.

Question: 57.

If the protection asked for is to be effective, it should be such as to raise the price of China silk in the Mysore market to the level of at least the actual cost price of the re-reeled Mysore silk, or Mysore domestic basin silk. Hence on the basis of the present tariff value of the Chinese and other foreign silks and the other figures given against question 46 above, a protective duty of at least 100 per cent - instead of the present revenue duty of 25 per cent - will be necessary for effective protection of the industry.

(b) This increased duty may be fixed for a period of 15 years by which time, every effort should be made to improve the industry so as to withstand outside competition. A shorter period may not suffice in view of the enormous amount of work to be done to carry home to the people, most of whom are poor and illiterate, improved methods of carrying on the industry and educate them in such methods.

Question: 58.

The result of imposing a protective duty on raw silk as proposed will be to raise the price of all silk and silk goods in India. If the duty is to be effective and achieve the purpose for which it is intended, it is quite necessary that it should be accompanied by a corresponding higher duty on the silk manufactures and fabrics also coming into the country from outside, as otherwise the country will be flooded with these goods from outside at a price at which it will be impossible for the local weavers to produce them with the local silk and the local ~~wik~~ silk will therefore go without any demand therefor.

The silk weaving industry in India is capable of producing almost all the finished articles which are now imported from outside.

India imports at present about 20 million yards of silk

fabrics

fabrics, chiefly from China and Japan representing a value of 1½ crores of rupees. A good portion of this consists of crepes, georgettes, taffetas and satins, which were not being manufactured in India. Of late, however, the Mysore Government have started a factory for the manufacture of these fabrics. Even within the short time that the factory has been working it has been able to produce fabrics of a quality which can well stand comparison with the foreign goods and at prices which given a fair chance for the industry, will in course of time be able to successfully defy all competition. The establishment of a few such factories in India will completely do away with the need for the import of these fabrics into India from foreign countries.

The recent fall in the price of silk and consequently of silk goods has naturally resulted in an increased demand for these goods manufactured by local weavers and consequent increase in the number of silk looms. It is estimated that in the Mysore State alone these looms have increased in number from 6,000 to 8,000 during the past few years. But it has been ascertained on investigation that this increase has been secured by the conversion of many of the cotton looms into silk looms - as evidenced by the fact that the total number of looms both cotton and silk has remained almost the same. It may therefore be safely presumed that any reduction that may be caused in the number of silk looms by raising the value of silk goods will be made up by an increase to the old figure in the number of cotton looms - the silk weaver with his easy adaptibility and capacity for adjustment being able generally to work as well on the cotton loom as on silk loom. In these circumstances there need be no apprehension that the handloom industry will be materially affected by the increase in the value of silk consequent on the imposition of the proposed protective tariff against foreign silk

Question: 59.

The charges for twisting silk vary from Re.1-4-0 to 2-8-0 per lb.

Annexure to Question 43.

Prices of Mysore silk for the year 1932 as published by the Mysore Chamber of Commerce at which they were actually sold in the Bangalore Market.

---:oOo:---

Months. 1932.	Kempanahalli.		Sidlaghatta.		Closepet.		Chikkaballapur.		Channapatna.	
	as published by the Chamber of Commerce.	Actual.	Chamber's	Actual.	Chamber's	Actual.	Chamber's	Actual.	Chamber's	Actual.
January.	7- 5- 0 7- 8- 0	7- 7- 0	7-14- 0 8- 1- 0	7- 8- 0 7-14- 0	7- 2- 0 7- 5- 0	6-12- 0	7- 0- 0 7- 2- 0	7- 2- 0	6-12- 0 7- 2- 0	7- 5- 0
ruary.	7- 8- 0 7-11- 0	7-11- 0	7-14- 0 8- 1- 0	8- 0- 0	7- 5- 0 7- 8- 0	6-15- 0	7- 5- 0 7- 8- 0	7- 5- 0	6-12- 0 7- 2- 0	7- 8- 0
rch.	7- 8- 0 7-11- 0	7-14- 0	7-14- 0 8- 1- 0	8- 1- 0	7- 5- 0 7- 8- 0	6-15- 0	7- 5- 0 7- 8- 0	7- 5- 0	6-12- 0 7- 2- 0	7-11- 0
ril.	7- 2- 0 7- 5- 0	7- 2- 0	7- 5- 0 7- 8- 0	7- 4- 0	6-15- 0 7- 2- 0	6- 3- 0	6-12- 0 6-15- 0	6-12- 0	6-12- 0 7- 2- 0	6-12- 0
.	6- 0- 0 6- 6- 0	6- 3- 0	6- 6- 0 6- 9- 0	6- 8- 0	5-10- 0 5-13- 0	4-14- 0	5- 7- 0 5-10- 0	5- 9- 0	5- 7- 0 5-10- 0	5- 9- 0
e.	5-10- 0 6- 0- 0	6- 0- 0	6- 0- 0 6- 6- 0	6- 6- 0	5- 4- 0 5-10- 0	4- 8- 0	5- 4- 0 5- 7- 0	5- 4- 0	4-11- 0 4-14- 0	5- 7- 0
.	6- 0- 0 6-10- 0	5-13- 0	5-13- 0 6- 0- 0	6- 0- 0	5- 4- 0 5-10- 0	4- 9- 0	5- 4- 0 5-10xx0 5- 6- 0	5- 4- 0	4-11-00 4-14- 0	5- 4- 0
t.	5-10- 0 6- 0- 0	5-13- 0	5-13- 0 6- 0- 0	6- 3- 0	5- 4- 0 5- 7- 0	4- 9- 0	5- 4- 0 5- 6- 0	5- 6- 0	4-11- 0 4-14- 0	5- 7- 0
ber.	5-13- 0 6- 0- 0	5-10- 0	6- 0- 0 6- 3- 0	6- 2- 0	5- 7- 0 5-10- 0	4-14- 0	5- 7- 0 5-10- 0	5- 6- 0	4-14- 0 5- 1- 0	5- 7- 0
	5-10- 0 5-13- 0	5-10- 0	6- 0- 0 6- 3- 0	6- 0- 0	5- 4- 0 5- 7- 0	4-13- 0	5- 4- 0 5- 7- 0	5- 4- 0	4-14- 0 5- 1- 0	5- 7- 0
	5-10- 0 5-13- 0	5- 9- 0	6- 0-00 6- 3- 0	5-13- 0	5- 7- 0 5-10- 0	4-11- 0	5- 5- 0 5- 7- 0	5- 6- 0	4-14- 0 5- 1- 0	5- 7- 0
	5- 7- 0 5-10- 0	5- 9- 0	5-13- 0 6- 0- 0	5-13- 0	5- 4- 0 5- 7- 0	4- 9- 0	5- 4- 0 5- 6- 0	5- 4- 0	4-14- 0 5- 1- 0	5- 7- 0

per lb. according to the nature of the twisted silk required. The proportion of the cost of twisted silk to that of raw silk will thus depend both on the value of the raw silk and on the nature of the twisted silk required and it cannot therefore be mentioned definitely. As regards silk piecegoods, about 50% of their value may be taken to represent the cost of raw silk and the remaining 50% the manufacturing and other charges.

Question: 60.

Given adequate protection for a sufficiently long period as suggested in para (b) of question 57 above, it is hoped that it should be possible to reduce the cost of production of raw silk in the country by about 40 to 50% by effecting improvements resulting in appreciable savings - at every stage of the industry as follows:

(a) Mulberry cultivation:

Improvements along the lines mentioned in answer to question 12 above.

(b) Cocoon rearing:

(i) minimising loss of crops by use of disease free layings and adoption of more sanitary and improved methods and appliances;

(ii) Introduction and popularisation of superior breeds of worms.

(c) Reeling:

(i) By effecting necessary improvements in the

(ii) By popularising the use of domestic basin

(iii) Establishment of more filatures.

-----ooOOoo-----

K.R. SRINIVASIENGAR

Honorary President,
Mysore Silk Association

Revn. 6-33-6.

MYSORE SILK ASSOCIATION.

ಮೈಸೂರು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಸಂಘ.

Rajasabhabhushana
Mr. K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR, M.A.,
Honorary President,

Albert Victor Road, Chamarajapet
Bangalore City,

Dated 29th November 1933

No. 223/Encl: 2

DEVELOPMENT SECTION
TO
30. NOV. 1933

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness The Maharaja of Mysore,
Development Department, B A N G A L O R E.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of my letter No.222 of even date addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, New Delhi, as also a copy of the telegram sent by me yesterday, in the matter of giving immediate protection to the silk industry, and to request that in view of the growing critical position of the industry action may be kindly taken by the Government to move the Government of India again to take immediate measures for the protection of the industry.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

RS

HONORARY PRESIDENT.

Copy of Telegram sent by the President, Mysore Silk Association, Bangalore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla, on 28th November 1933.

-----ooOOoo-----

Mysore sericulturists assembled at Channapatna in Conference opened by His Highness Yuvaraja on twentysixth pray immediate action for adequate protection to silk industry as situation getting critical and desperate.

-----oOo-----

" C O P Y "

Joint Secretary
Mysore Silk Association

RS

MYSORE SILK ASSOCIATION.

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Rajasabhabhushana
Mr. K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR, M.A.,
Honorary President.

No. 222 / Enclosure

Albert Victor Road, Chamarajapet,
Bangalore City,
Dated 29th November 1933

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Commerce,
New Delhi.

Sir,

In continuation of the telegram sent to you yesterday by me, I have the honour to enclose herein copy of the resolution passed at the Third Mysore Provincial Sericultural Conference held at Channapatna on the 26th instant, which was opened by His Highness Sir Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Yuvaraja of Mysore, and presided over by Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur Mr. K. Matthan, B.A., Member of the Mysore Executive Council.

2. The Conference, which consisted of representatives of all branches of the sericultural industry, was unanimously of opinion that the position of the silk industry was getting worse day by day and unless suitable immediate action was taken to prevent the crisis the industry would be ruined beyond any hope of revival. In the circumstances, I request that the Government may be pleased to take immediate action in the matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K.R. SRINIVASIENGAR

HONORARY PRESIDENT.

RS

" Copy "

Joint Secretary

Copy of resolution No.I passed at the Third Mysore Provincial Sericultural Conference, held at Channapatna on 26th November 1933.

-----oOo-----

* * * *

I. This Conference desires to bring to the notice of the Government of India the critical condition of the silk industry in India owing to the dumping in of raw silks and finished goods from foreign countries - particularly China and Japan - and urges the pressing need for adequate protection to save the industry from extinction.

* * * *

" C o p y "

JOINT SECRETARY
MYSORE SILK ASSOCIATION.

RS

Mr. V.P

Levi. 6-33-14

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MYSORE SILK ASSOCIATION.

ಮೈಸೂರು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಸಂಘ.

23 FEB. 1934

DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

Rajasabhabhushana
Mr. K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR, M.A.,
Honorary President.

Albert Victor Road, Chamarajapet,
Bangalore City,

Dated 20th February 1934

No. 369/Enclosure

To

22 FEB. The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness The Maharaja of Mysore,
Development Department, BANGALORE.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of my letter of even date addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, regarding the inadequacy of the measure of protection proposed in the Tariff Amendment Bill recently introduced in the Legislative Assembly, and to request that Government may be pleased to take necessary suitable action to move the Government of India to revise their decisions in this respect.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL
1 MAR 1934
No. 6705

HONORARY PRESIDENT

RS

Subs for perusal.

A personal letter has been addressed by Sir Joseph Bhore to the Secretary quite recently on the 21st instant. I see no further action is necessary on this communication.

14.3.26 4/34

2. MAR. 1934
(809

Subs for favour of perusal.

First Member.

Dev. Sec.

MYSORE SILK ASSOCIATION.

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Rajasabhabhushana
Mr. K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR, M.A.,
Honorary President.

No. 367/Sil 2

Albert Victor Road, Chamarajapet,
Bangalore City,
Dated 20th February 1934

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Commerce,
N E W - D E L H I.

Sir,

I have the honour to confirm the following telegram sent by the Mysore Silk Association on 19th February 1934;

" Textile protection bill fatally inadequate to Indian Silk Industry being barely fifty percent of Tarboard recommendations which have themselves become inadequate owing to subsequent fall of fifty percent in import prices. Average cost of production Indian silk rupees six. Present tariff valuation competing foreign silk rupees 2-14-0 making with proposed duty a selling - price of 4-5-6 necessarily killing Indian Industry. Pray opportunity for representing case."

While the sericulturists of the State whom this Association represents are very grateful for this indication of sympathy on the part of the Government of India, they feel profoundly disappointed a the utter inadequacy of the measure of protection proposed in the Tariff Amendment Bill, which is almost 50% lower than even that recommended by the Tariff Board at a time when the menace was not nearly so deadly as it has since become. The Tariff Board prepared their recommendations on a conservative basis, in the expectation that act would be taken before the situation had time to change for the worse During the ten months which have elapsed since the Tariff Board con

concluded their enquiry, the position has unfortunately further deteriorated with startling rapidity. While the pitch of duty recommended by the Tariff Board would therefore require to be substantially raised to meet the altered conditions, the proposals in the Bill fall nearly 50% short even of the Tariff Board recommendations. A reference to the enclosed statements shows clearly (1) the change for the worse that has taken place during the past ten months, (2) the probable effect of the Tariff Board recommendations on the selling price of imported silk under existing conditions, and (3) the effect of the duties proposed in the Bill. Foreign silk as will be apparent at a glance, will be able to sell at prices about Rs.1-11-0 per lb below what the Tariff Board call the fair selling price of Indian silk. The hopelessness of the position is obvious.

In putting the fair price of Indian silk at Rs.6-2-6 per lb, the assumed price of cocoons was Rs.0-4-6 per lb which barely provides for the cost of mulberry cultivation and the actual out of pocket expenses of the rearer of silkworms, and leaves the family no return for its domestic occupation. The estimate was therefore conservative - perhaps too conservative; but it was hoped that if the industry was given protection against imminent extinction, it would be possible to effect improvements and economies which would ultimately enure to the rearer's benefit. As a matter of fact, the price of cocoons, reacting to the now lower price of imported silk, has since dropped further and the rearer is fast losing that stout-hearted optimism which made him carry on in the hope that the Government of India would come to his relief - a hope which was strengthened by the Tariff Board enquiry and the clear case he was able to present at it. The Silk Association is afraid that the utter inadequacy of the protection proposed under the Tariff Bill must fill him with despair, and make him give up the hopeless struggle. The Government of India are no doubt aware that even now, the gradual loss of hope and stamina is being reflected in a contraction of mulberry cultivation, and unless effective protection is promptly given this is the beginning of the end.

The Association earnestly implores that an opportunity may be afforded

afforded to those interested in Sericulture and possessing intimate knowledge of facts to furnish such supplemental information as may be necessary to bring the case for sericulture up-to-date. The Association begs further to represent from deep conviction that the minimum measure of protection which is likely to save the industry is the quantum recommended by the Tariff Board revised in view of the subsequent fall in the price of foreign silk.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K.R.SRINIVASIENGAR

RS - HONORARY PRESIDENT

" Copy "

HON. SECRETARY

Comparative statement showing position of imports in regard to (1) quantity and (2) value.

Year	Quantity (imported)	value
1932 (December)	1,32,932 lbs.	Rs.3-10-9 average
1933 (December)	3,47,926 lbs.	Rs.2-14-0 average

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K.R. SRINIVASIENGAR
HONORARY PRESIDENT
MYSORE SILK ASSOCIATION

Rs

" c o p y "

HON. SECRETARY

Comparative statement showing the probable effect of the Tariff Board recommendations on the selling price of imported silk under existing conditions and the effect of the duties proposed in the Tariff Bill

Fair selling price in India (Figure accepted by Tariff Board)	Present Tariff Valuation	Selling price under Tariff Board recommendations	Selling price under Tariff Amendment Bill proposals	Remarks
Rs. 6- 2- 6	2-14- 0	5-4-0 (2-14-0 + 2-6-0)	4-5-0 (2-14-0 - 1-7-0)	Foreign silk will be able to sell at Rs.1-11-0 below cost of Indian silk.

K.R. SRINIVASIENGAR
HONORARY PRESIDENT
MYSORE SILK ASSOCIATION.

RS

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Hon. Secretary